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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Wages and Right to Work

Shanghai Incident Again

'Mein Kampf' in Austria

¶ **Wages and hours recommendations** of the House Labor Committee speed the possibility of enactment at this session, even though proposals are made for 59 changes from the Senate draft.

By limiting the minimum wage to 40 cents an hour—instead of the 70 sought by some House members, and by adopting the 40-hour week instead of the 35, the House committee avoided much debate.

The indication that a wage of $800 a year for 50 weeks of work at the proposed wage would be as low as the American standard of living allows is illuminating in view of recent surveys. A cost-of-living study by the WPA set $1261 a year as needed for basic maintenance of an American family in an industrial city. In times of emergency they "can get along" on $903.

* * *

¶ **Under the proposed wage-hour legislation,** $800 minimum a year implies full employment for all but a two-week period, presumably a vacation without pay. Many workers fall far short of this continuous employment. The figures give some idea of how modest wage-hour legislation still is, although its impact on the country is tremendous.

Living costs meanwhile continue to rise. The Department of Labor reports a slight increase, just under 1 per cent, from March 15 to July 15. The National Industrial Conference Board has recorded steady rises, but the general level is still some 10 per cent below 1929.

The other day Dr. Martin H. Bickham, labor relations consultant of the Illinois WPA, declared that a national income above that of 1929 is needed to absorb the "current excess of about 7,000,000 employables over available jobs."

* * *

¶ **Uncertainty over the exact scope of employment** and of unemployment has handicapped remedial efforts. The unemployment census just voted by the Senate, if concurred in by the House, will be held before April 1, at a cost of from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Today's C. I. O. textile strike, said to affect some 85 per cent of Pennsylvania's silk mill workers, is conspicuous in a comparatively quiet labor situation. But labor-employer relations, while improving, still include many unsolved problems. The year 1937 so far has set a strike record, with 2512 strikes. There were 1077 in the same period of 1936.

* * *

¶ **A San Francisco court** is testing a man's right to work without being forced to join a union. And relief problems into which communities or nations fall when men who want to work cannot find it, or when men's morale is weakened by idleness and discouragement, remain until all have right work and right remuneration.

A man without work is an anomaly, since man exists to be useful. Man's being includes both the right and the necessity to be active. Human endeavors to give practical effect to this truth underlie the labor and employment situations.

* * *

¶ **War is a steadily deepening rut** that can be turned aside more easily before the blood of nationals has run in it. A Japanese officer and a seaman, killed by Chinese while allegedly spying on a military airdrome near Shanghai, recall similar incidents which for years have estranged the two Oriental neighbors.

Emperor Hirohito showed his concern by summoning the War Minister. Emergency war fund taxes are being extended to Korea, Formosa, and the South Sea islands. New import control measures are planned to offset adverse trade balances and help finance war.

In China, Japanese troops have taken over Peiping and most of Hopei and Chahar provinces.

The United States Navy has postponed the scheduled visit of warships to Japan. Tokyo is concerned over possibilities that American aviators might fight for China.

French bankers, and English, are reported preparing to make loans to China.

* * *

¶ **Austria's lifting of the ban** from Reichsführer Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf," comes just when Germany is reported seeking to counter recent gains for the so-called Hodza plan. This plan of the Czechoslovakian Premier is to unite the Danubian states. At present they are in two main groupings. There is the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Roumania. Austria and Hungary are linked with Italy under the Rome Protocol.

Renewed friendship of Italy and Britain, with French support, adds to prospects for uniting the Danubian states. Germany has steadily resisted any move likely to weaken her influence in that area.

Signor Mussolini is in Sicily today as War Minister to supervise defense maneuvers.

* * *

¶ **Germany's giant flying boat,** the Nordmeer, tunes up for a North Atlantic survey flight. Captain Pruss, commander of the Hindenburg, predicts bi-weekly trans-Atlantic service with helium-filled airships by next year. He is about recovered enough to return home.

In The Boston Section:

Thundershower brings 18° drop in temperature.

Rain disappoints crowd waiting for Red Sox game.

Retrenchment in Quabbin work urged by Research Bureau.

Ford and C. I. O. play hide and seek game at Somerville.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

South Bargains for Loans On Cotton in Face of Drop; Would Support Control Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Faced by official forecast of the largest American cotton crop in six years based on the largest average-yield in American history, with prices dropping some $2 a bale, with planters in the Southwest desperately conscripting labor to harvest the crop, the plight of cotton senators and representatives in Washington has become almost equally desperate.

The Senate Agriculture Committee appointed a sub-committee to draft a resolution asking for 10-cent a pound Government loans on cotton. Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas conferred with President Roosevelt on the issue.

The Senate committee's action would place a mandate on President Roosevelt to make the loans, rather than leaving the program to his discretion.

While groups in both houses of Congress are demanding that the session be prolonged until legislation is passed making possible crop loans to assure "parity" prices to the farmers—which means a price above the market levels—the real objective of their drive is not prolongation of Congress for that purpose, but to put pressure enough on President Roosevelt to persuade him to agree to crop loans under present powers.

Cotton leaders are promising they will support a general crop control bill, either at continuance of the present session or as the first business of the new session, if only the President will agree to the loan program.

But President Roosevelt's last offi-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

President Loses Through Division In Labor's Ranks

Labor—America's New Problem
Third of Four Articles

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Organized labor has split this year on politics and is tending to swing in opposite directions. The unity with which the labor world backed President Roosevelt for re-election is broken. In one wing, the newly found leaning toward government continues as strong as ever and its leaders are organizing politically for new influence. In the other camp a retreat from reliance upon government is setting in.

Labor's trends at the moment make a picture like this:

Reaction against Mr. Roosevelt in the American Federation of Labor and vigorous shift back toward the federation's traditional nonpartisanship.

Adoption by the Committee for Industrial Organization of a similar plan of backing political friends and punishing political enemies by working within both old parties.

Improbability of a Labor-Farmer third party being started by C. I. O. for 1940, as indicated by C. I. O. officers. Certainty of C. I. O. being led to set up its own independent party, as forecast by a number of A. F. of L. men.

Prospect that if a national labor party is started by the C. I. O., the other half of the labor movement will not support it.

Promise that the C. I. O. will have considerable political power by 1940 and will sharply press the major parties to write a more drastic and explicit labor plank than in the past.

Likelihood that the C. I. O.'s plank will ask a greater participation of labor both in the benefits of modern civilization and in the affairs of government.

Indications that there will be numerous labor candidates for old party nominations in local and state elections, and occasionally an independent labor ticket for local office, where C. I. O. unions have many members.

C. I. O. and Politics

Lately it has become evident that the C. I. O. intends to put its wing of the labor movement into politics more energetically and more pointedly than labor has been in before. This is to be done within the old party system for the most part. The C. I. O. is now soft-pedaling on a labor party.

Apparently, the C. I. O. has come around in part to the old A. F. of L. strategy of working for friendly candidates and trying to defeat foes of labor in the old parties—plus the probability that the C. I. O. will here and there put up its own labor man for Democratic or Republican nomination.

But there are big differences. The C. I. O. program may be more intensive. It will push harder to make government more liberal on labor legislation.

"Grass Roots" Program

Principally, the C. I. O. is building an independent political organization. The C. I. O. does not propose to content itself with issuing lists of candidates to be voted for or against. Going much farther than that, the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1937

Aviation Comment	8
News of Art, Music and the Theater	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
"As a man spareth his own son" (With German Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Schedule of Past Mail Steamers	11
Sports Page	13
Chess	13
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

New Deal Keeps Eye on Choice Of New York Mayor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—President Roosevelt is today pledged, as he was four years ago, to a "hands-off" policy toward New York city's quadrennial mayoral jamboree. He has no official interest in the result of the Democratic primary, which finds the down-state organization split into two hostile camps expressive of the schism in the national party, and he is supporting no candidate, according to Marvin H. McIntyre, of the White House secretariat, in a statement issued palpably at the President's behest.

The repudiation of reports that Mr. Roosevelt was playing favorites in the New York City race followed the publication of reports attaching political significance to the presence of Edward J. Flynn, New York Secretary of State and chief lieutenant of the Roosevelt forces in New York city, where he is "boss" of the Bronx wing of the five boroughs, at the President's Sunday luncheon table at Hyde Park. Mr. Flynn is espousing the mayoral candidacy of Jeremiah T. Mahoney against the Tammany designee, United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, who has the backing of the Alfred E. Smith faction.

His visit provoked caustic criticism

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Shanghai Sees Relaxation In City's Tension

Japanese and Chinese Seek to Settle Incident by Diplomacy

No Navy Action

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10 (AP)—The bodies of a Japanese naval officer and seaman, killed in a clash with Chinese guards at the entrance to the Hungjao military airdrome, were turned over to Japanese authorities today. This action caused an appreciable relaxation of the tension in this metropolis of China.

Chinese and Japanese officials worked vigorously to curb the mounting tension and both announced they had agreed to settle the incident by diplomatic means in order not to aggravate the situation caused by a month of undeclared war between the two powers in North China.

The Japanese specifically stated they would not call into action Japan's permanent naval defense force.

Barricades Built

Immediately after the clash at the airdrome in the western outskirts of the city yesterday Chinese militarized police began constructing barricades and put out heavy patrols of gendarmes along the main roads of the district. They expressed fear of attack from the nearby barracks of the Japanese naval units and continued to man their barricades.

Detachments of Japanese marines of an estimated strength of 1000, arrived today to reinforce the local defense units. They had been on duty in the Japanese concession at Hankow and on commercial and war ships on the Yangtse River but were withdrawn after the Japanese evacuation of the river port.

Popular Feeling Strong

Popular feeling remained acute with Chinese residents of neighboring sectors—scenes of heavy fighting in the 1932 Shanghai war between China and Japan—in near panic. Both Japanese and Chinese officials continued their conflicting stories of the incident but it was noticeable that each avoided making charges that would place the other in an untenable position.

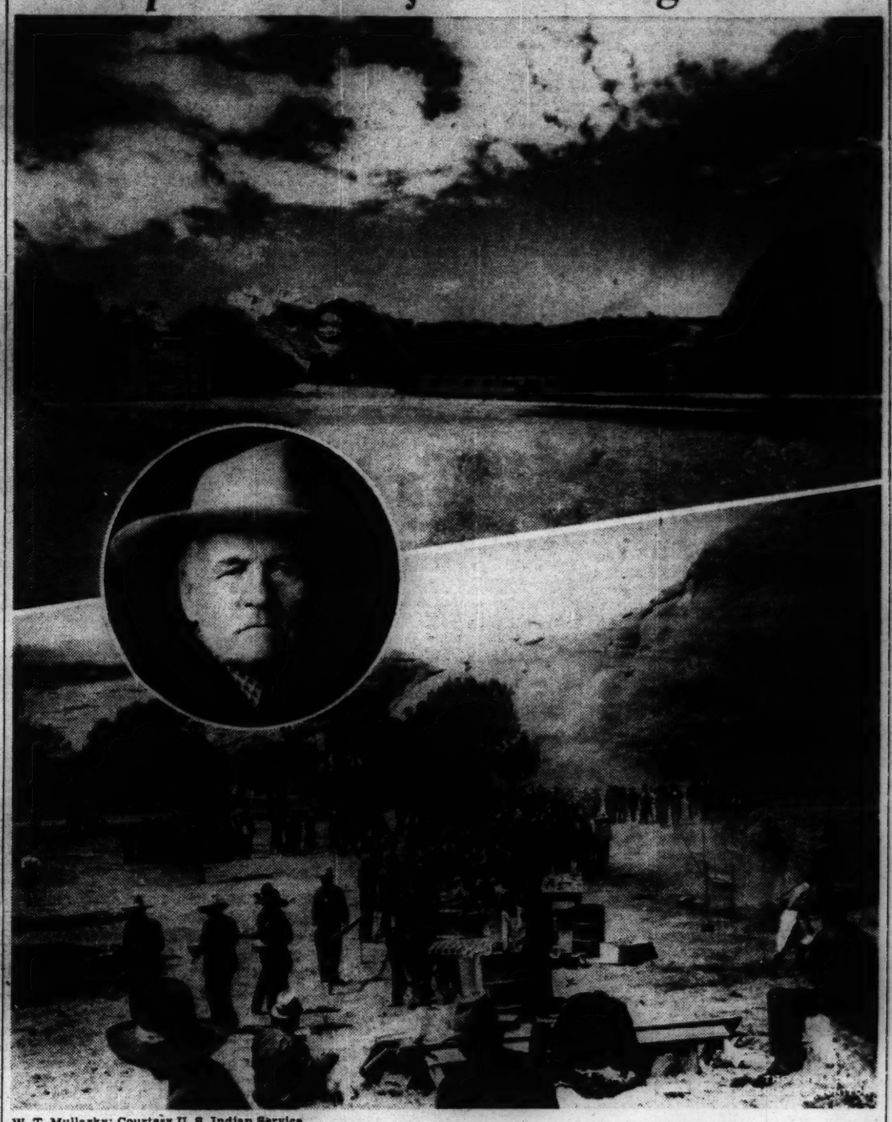
Chinese charged the Japanese officer opened fire on Chinese sentries at the airdrome, wounding one, when entry was refused his motorcar. Japanese declared the Chinese guards had fired without provocation.

The commander of the Chinese detachment at Hungjao asserted the two Japanese had tried numerous times in the past two months to enter the airdrome and "obviously were undertaking espionage."

Japanese today claimed the officer was not armed, but offered no reason for his presence in the vicinity of Hungjao, which has long been a Chinese restricted military area.

Scale of war in China seen in Chiang's hands: Page 2.

Capital of Navajos' Far-Flung Acres



W. T. Mullarky; Courtesy U. S. Indian Service

Reservation Surpasses Size of Several of the Eastern States

Upper—Administration Building and Tribal Council House at Window Rock, Ariz., With Famous Rock in Background. Inset—Chee Dodge, Former Chairman of Navajo Tribal Council and One of Today's Leaders. Lower—Scene at Recent Navajo Constitutional Assembly at Window Rock

Navajos Hold Place in American News

Defense Agencies Join in Safeguarding Indian Rights and Crafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Association of Indian Affairs and the American Indian Defense Association have recently consolidated, since both societies held the same liberal views for Indian self-government and the perpetuation of Indian arts and crafts and culture.

This new organization known as the American Association on Indian Affairs, Inc., with its national office in New York City, chose for its president Oliver La Farge, former president of the National Association of Indian Affairs.

Both of the associations were founded in 1922 to combat the Bursum bill which, according to their members would have taken from the Pueblos of the southwest many acres of land. And the two were instrumental in having passed instead the Pueblo Lands Act, which made definite Pueblo ownership. Since that time both associations have tried to remedy specific abuses and have worked for a government system which would be beneficial for future generations of Indians.

La Farge Outlines Gains

As Oliver La Farge says: "The improvements in indian affairs since 1922 have been sometimes small, sometimes offset by backward steps, sometimes larger than we dared hope. The reforms in personnel and education under Commissioner Rhoads, the fundamental and far-reaching Indian Reorganization and Oklahoma Welfare Acts passed during Commissioner Collier's administration are landmarks."

According to Mr. La Farge there has also been a notable swing in a favorable public sentiment toward the Indians and now this new association, which reaches from coast to coast, is concerned with crime prevention among Indians, in having more efficient law enforcement, besides helping to organize the tribes, when asked to by the Interior Department and the Indians themselves. Their major efforts at present are with the Navajos of Arizona and New Mexico both as to their soil erosion problem and their reorganization, although no appeal from any tribe is unheeded.

Drawing Up Constitution

The two associations before their consolidation were instrumental in having the Government issue a mark for Navajo, Hopi and Pueblo silver and turquoise products which can only be used on articles passed by the Arts and Crafts Board, made up of members who work without pay.

Although the Navajos by a small margin voted not to come under the Indian Reorganization Act and so be self-governing automatically, they are now drawing up a constitution which will be acceptable to their tribe, with their own able leaders as Thomas Dodge, lawyer, and Howard Gorman, as advisers, they are making progress. Their goal of reorganization is an electoral system based on the 18 land management districts.

Political Maneuver Charged by La Farge

By the Associated Press

Window Rock, Ariz., Aug. 10

Oliver La Farge, president of the American Association on Indian Affairs and Pulitzer Prize winner for "Laughing Boy," a novel on Navajo life, asserted yesterday that the Navajos are being made "the victims of violent anti-government propaganda . . . to build them into martyrs for political reasons."

Capital at Window Rock in Arizona Represents 50,000 Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz.—Although Window Rock is too young a community to be on any map, has scarcely 200 permanent inhabitants, and is situated in one of the loneliest parts of the United States, it is more in the nation's date-lines than many a city of a hundred times its population.

Window Rock is the new capital of the far-flung Navajo reservation of 16,000,000 acres—larger than many an eastern state. It is a governmental center and a news center. From here the affairs of 50,000 Navajos in Arizona and New Mexico are administered.

From here go stories of elections held under the Wheeler-Howard Act designed to give Indian tribes self-government; of delegations on their way to Washington to complain about Government Indian policies; of spectacular soil conservation and herd reduction measures taken to restore overgrazed ranges; of immense and profitable "clips" of Indian wool; of weird ceremonials and customs practiced as they were practiced before Coronado's time; of changes that white men are bringing to Navajo land, and of bizarre contrasts resulting from the mingling—one might almost say the collision—of two races so basically

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Oxford Conference Work Summarized

A congress that is generally regarded as one of the most significant in the history of Protestantism has just closed its sessions at Oxford, Eng. For the first time, delegates from churches in all parts of the world have come together to call for a resettlement of the relationship between Church and State.

Difficulties with the State, particularly in authoritarian countries, had hastened moves to unify the forces of religion throughout the world. The result is seen in pronouncements "the like of which has never before been adopted by a world gathering of Christians," in plans for a permanent council of churches to be the voice of Protestantism, in strong support of a world league as a basis for peace, and in a remarkable message to "the churches of Christ throughout the world," proclaiming the ideals to which Christian people must look for guidance in a confused and embittered world.

The message of the World Conference of Church, Community and State together with a complete summary of the sessions by a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor will be found on Page 4.

Intimate Message From Washington

Hull Peace Policy Maneuver Puts Peace-Minded Nations in Limelight—Most of 37 Who Replied Are So Recorded

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 10

So quietly that the full implications were not at first perceived, the United States has suddenly emerged in the forefront of world diplomacy. And it may be that chroniclers will look back on last Sunday—when Secretary of State Cordell Hull made public an extraordinary symposium of 37 responses from as many nations to his recent statement of America's peaceful intention—as a major moment in the development of international policy.

It happened quietly because Mr. Hull is both a very cautious and a very mild mannered and soft spoken gentleman. Every step he has taken since last December when he mobilized the American republics for a high sounding, but not particularly sensational, or dramatic platform of peaceful sentiments, has been so cautious as to be meaningless to those who do not understand his caution or know what is going on behind the scenes at the Department of State.

Yet the accomplishments are of deep significance. The method and form are peculiarly those of Mr. Hull. He has refused to be stampeded by foreign influences which would bring the United States down publicly on the side of democracies against the tide of dictatorship. He has equally evaded domestic pressure from peace groups who would have had President Roosevelt make a spectacular bid for world peace by calling a great conference of nations.

Has Unobtrusive Power

Instead, with the same stubborn persistence which caught many a politician off his guard when Mr. Hull was a legislator in Congress, he has built up bit-by-bit a policy which, as one Washington commentator said today, sounds as uncontroversial as the Ten Commandments, but which has the same power behind it as that Biblical cornerstone of human relationships.

It calls for such obviously commendable things as faithful observance of treaty obligations, reduction of trade barriers, disarmament when possible, non-intervention by any nation in the affairs of others and peaceful settlement of differences between nations. To these basic features incorporated in the Buenos Aires settlements has been added within the past month helpful revision of unjust and unrealistic treaties.

There is nothing new in standing for these things. But there is something new in advocating them ceaselessly day by day in times such as these. And particularly, there is something highly significant in securing the endorsement of 37 nations to these principles at the very moment Japan is apparently on the verge of a major aggression in China.

Mr. Hull couldn't ask all the nations of the world to join in moral condemnation of Japan. Nor, having secured the adherence of a number to his ideals, can he admit any intended application to Japan. And as a matter of fact, he is interested more in the long-range and general achievement of these objectives than in entering into any controversy with Japan. His objective is to secure a generalization to the whole world of the Pan American commitment to his ideals.

Reading Between the Lines

But the timing of this move has a direct and obvious reference to Japan. No names are called, but "if the shoe pinches . . ." that it does pinch is indicated by the fact Japan, Germany and Italy were not among the 37 nations which first responded to Mr. Hull's invitation to comment upon his eight pillars of peaceful policy. Mr. Hull has quietly maneuvered them into the position of having either to renounce publicly policies they are now pursuing or admit by implication that they are at variance with the peace aspirations of most of the world.

Should the United States alone, or in collaboration with others, make any effort now to discourage Japan it will be backed by the moral approval of more than 40 nations. (This number includes those who have formally responded to date and others who have said they will make favorable responses). It is a strong position to be in. It tends to isolate the troublemakers and it opens the way to possible economic and political collaboration by a large group of the peaceably inclined.

The long-range theory is that it might lead to a sort of select club in which membership would be so desirable that non-membership would lose both its charm and its potential profit. If the Anglo-American trade treaty can be successfully negotiated the club might start operating sooner than is generally expected.

In the meantime, American foreign policy has its defensive military side. Quietly but as persistently as Mr. Hull's efforts to break through trade barriers, the United States is being rearmed and American aid is being made available to potential club members who give promise of good behaviour.

Recent Expressions of Policy

Within the last week alone there have been three notable expressions of this policy. The Navy Department has announced that it plans to start building two more battleships next year—in addition to the two now under construction. Mr. Hull has asked Congress for an emergency measure which would authorize the navy to lease old destroyers to South American republics to help build up their national defenses in a hurry. Reports that three battleships for Soviet Russia will be built in American shipyards are suddenly revived.

Incidentally, Russia was the first nation to respond to Mr. Hull's invitation for approval of his peace policies—an alacrity which will do Russia no harm in its efforts to get the two battleships built here.

President Puts Limit on Trade School Outlay

Will Use Only as Much of Appropriated Funds as Are Necessary

Action Is Precedent

Says $10,000,000 Increase Tacked on Interior Bill by Insistence of Lobby

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Because President Roosevelt considered that Congress prematurely inserted an item of $14,483,000 for a vocational program into the Interior Department's $132,732,000 appropriation bill, and should have awaited the report of his special committee into the relation of federal control to local education, he signed the bill "with reluctance" today, and indicated that he would spend only so much of the education item as "can properly and usefully be spent."

Thus the President established a precedent by a strategy of holding up on authorized expenditure, which virtually amounts to an "item veto" of one of the bill's provisions.

For some years, governmental reformers have urged that the item veto be introduced in American procedure, permitting a President to veto a single objectionable part of a bill, and then allowing Congress to pass on that item separately. At present, by what sometimes amounts to parliamentary subterfuge, objectionable items are attached to otherwise desired bills. The President is often in severe difficulties, and generally—as in the present instance—feels unable to veto the whole bill.

On this occasion Congress inserted into the Interior Department bill—the the behest, according to the President, of a lobby that would have gained financially—an appropriation for vocational education of $14,483,000, which is $10,000,000 more than the budget recommended.

Larger Amount Authorized

However, the George-Deen bill, passed by Congress last year, authorized the larger amount in annual expenditures, and Congress' action in voting the funds was simply to carry out a prior decision. A comparable amount was also appropriated last year.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education, in the Department of the Interior, supervised expenditure of the funds, and was intensely interested in securing an equivalent appropriation this year.

In an extended statement, Mr. Roosevelt explained why he objects to spending so much for vocational education at the present time. The main reasons are that, due to dissatisfaction with the present system, he has appointed a special committee to consider the whole subject of federal relationship to state and local education, and this committee will not report before early winter.

Meantime, the President says that there is no adequate trained personnel to be hired as vocational education teachers, and "it would be a grave mistake to dilute the standards of teaching still further."

The President's Stand

Therefore, the President has decided simply not to spend the money that has been appropriated. He says:

In view of the above, it is clear that I would be subject to censure if any of the $14,483,000 appropriated in this act for vocational training were spent inefficiently or inadvisedly. The Congress having appropriated the money to the extent of $10,000,000 more than was recommended, I will, therefore, carry out what is obviously the intention of the Congress—that as much of the total sum shall be expended during the current fiscal year as can properly and usefully be spent—no more and no less.

Exactly how far the "item veto" implicit in these words would be carried, is open to doubt. Some congressional resolutions and bills are plainly mandatory. But there exists a borderline of discretion with the President over spending. While it may be rare that a department stays under its budget, yet this sometimes happens. That is substantially what the President proposes in the present instance.

Against such action, Congress has little recourse. Neither the bill nor any part thereof has been vetoed. Therefore Congress cannot re-enact the legislation "over the veto." There can, of course, be an outcry against disregard of a decision of Congress, and at the next session Congress, if so minded, could make the legislation more explicit and mandatory.

Arkansas Movie Booers Cut Ads by Tactic Change

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 9 (AP)—The Society for the Booing of Commercial Advertisements in Motion Picture Theaters claimed another victory tonight following its second vocal assault on a first-run show here.

Secretary M. C. Blackman scattered his forces through the audience instead of bunching them as was done at last week's debut of the society.

"We got 'em down to one commercial tonight," he said. "They have been running six or seven. Lots of folks joined in our boos and there was a little applause."

Convention Forbids Paper Money

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, August 16, 1787

Indignation of mercantile and moneyed men against irresponsible emissions of paper money by state legislatures flared today into an action striking out from the new Constitution an authority to the National Legislature "to emit bills" on the credit of the United States. This was done by a vote of nine states to two, Maryland and Virginia forming the minority.

"I would rather reject the whole plan than retain these three words," exclaimed John Langdon, wealthy and public-spirited merchant sometimes referred to as the Robert Morris of New Hampshire. George Read likened the offending phrase to "the mark of the beast in Revelation," and Pierce Butler inveighed against it.

Bar to Paper Money

The motion to strike was made by Gouverneur Morris, former assistant to Robert Morris as "the financier of the Revolution," and the convention apparently thought with Oliver Ellsworth that, "This is a favorable moment to shut and bar the door against paper money."

Indeed the efforts of paper money parties have gone so far in debasing some of the state currencies and trying to force acceptance of the depreciated paper in Rhode Island that these commotions were plainly in the thoughts of the delegates when Mr. Ellsworth said "the mischiefs of the various experiments" were "now fresh in the public mind and had excited the disgust of all the respectable part of America."

In fact not a good word has been spoken for paper money amid the numerous diatribes against it in the convention until John Francis Mercer, a relative newcomer, had the temerity to announce himself "a friend to paper money." But he did not recommend its use at present; he urged merely that it was impolitic to prohibit it altogether and so to excite the opposition of all who wished paper money. "The people of property were sure to be on the side of the Constitution anyway," he said.

Power to Legislature

Col. George Mason, though he said he had "a mortal hatred to paper money," wished the power retained to the Legislature since he could not foresee all emergencies. The late war, he observed, could not have been carried on had the hands of Congress been so tied. Governor Randolph had a similar view.

In the opinion of some—and it was expressed by Mr. Gorham of Massachusetts—the General Government still will have adequate resources according to its credit under the other clause, which was approved, "to borrow money." The powers to coin money and to regulate the value of foreign coin were adopted without debate.

Problem of Coinage

Amid all this discussion of currency the vital power of taxation was approved with only an assurance of considering later a bar against export taxes. And the important power "To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states" was approved without debate or dissent, so generally has this become accepted as one of the main objects of the revised Constitution.

The subject of coinage is one of most practical consequence to the carrying on of commerce, even within the states for that matter, but especially across their borders. Though plans have twice been submitted and a resolution drawn in Congress for a uniform currency for the Confederation, the only specie in the State is of various foreign origins and the greatest confusion exists in its use.

While merchants generally quote their prices in pence, shillings and pounds, the number of pieces of English money remaining in circulation, even of smooth-worn coppers, is very scant, and as much or more of the everyday trading is done with Spanish milled dollars, bits, half-bits and pistareens. When a gold coin is seen it may be an English crown or a guinea, a French guinea, carolin or chequin or more likely a Spanish Johannes or "joe" (worth 16 dollars), a doubloon, a half-Joe, moidore or pistole.

The Spanish dollar has become as common a unit as the pound, but such are the variations in state standards that it has many different equivalents in shippings. In New England and Virginia a dollar means six shillings or 108 coppers; in other states, seven shillings and sixpence, except in Georgia, five shillings, and in South Carolina, 32 shillings.

The inconvenience of trade or traveling is aggravated, too, by the almost universal counterfeiting and clipping of coins; so that when debts are being paid coins go by weight instead of tale. General Washington has said it almost seemed that every man would have to travel with a pair of balances in his pocket in order not to risk receiving gold and silver at one-fourth less weight than count.

Coin Scarce in Country

Yet the cities and seaports are certainly no more discommoded than the back country, where coin is even scarcer and the cry is for circulating medium of any sort—hence the clamor for paper money. In the new and provisional State of Franklin, for instance, beyond the North Carolina mountains, it is said the only money consists of a few Spanish dollars, some French sous gilded over by sharpeters to pass as gold moidores and dirty fragments of Carolina paper currency.

The Legislature there has established a currency scale by which a pound of sugar passes for a shilling piece, a raccoon or fox skin for a shilling and threepence and a beaver, otter, or deerskin for six shillings.

Though eastern journals have made many jests of that monetary system, it is not so long since quitrents were paid in North Carolina in fur, hides or tallow and church tithes in Virginia were calculated in tobacco.

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

When the committee of detail reported its draft Constitution after the recess at the end of July, the convention had before it for the first time a list of specified and limited powers to be given to the legislative branch of the new government. It has entered upon a consideration of these after confirming the veto power intended to be given to the Executive. Today: Delegates struck out from the new Constitution an authority to the National Legislature "to emit bills" on the credit of the United States.

Tomorrow: Convention rejects proposal that either the Senate or the President alone, instead of the whole Legislature, should have authority to declare war.

Trans-Atlantic Transport, German Style

German Railroads Information Office

Seaplane Nordwind, Sister Ship of the Nordmeer Which Is Due to Start a Test Flight Across the Atlantic

'Flying Wing' to Carry 100 Forecast

News in Aviation

Planes that fly practically all of the major air routes in the United States were designed by Donald Douglas, but these ships don't look anything like the planes that Mr. Douglas believes will cruise the skies in 1947.

Now Mr. Douglas is a conservative. So far as known he has never made a forecast of this character before. But this week he pictured a six-motored "flying wing" without fuselage or tail which in another 10 years will "permit payloads of 100 persons and tons of baggage and mail" to be carried.

This even out-Sikorsky's Igor Sikorsky, the little Russian designer of flying boats, in his forecasts of the size and design of aircraft. The Russian builder is preparing to build 50-ton flying boats and has admitted that he had planes on the draughting boards at least double that size.

The California designer who even now is testing a four-engined plane for five domestic airlines double the capacity of his present designs, said that his "flying wing" will probably fly in the stratosphere. "If certain fundamental obstacles in the way of altitude travel can be overcome."

How the "flying wing" design logically came along was explained by Hall L. Hibbard, chief designer for Lockheed: "We have seen struts, braces and guy wires disappear. The next step is the vanishing of the fuselage itself. This, however, only will be practical in a craft weighing more than 200,000 pounds and carrying almost 100 passengers."

Both aircraft designers said that the future "wing" airliner would be controlled through wing-tip fins and wing ailerons. Pilots of Douglas planes on the commercial airlines have confirmed the Douglas trend to wing-tip control by asserting that the present big 21-passenger DC3's are manageable by their wing tips and need a minimum of rudder control. The Waterman "tail-less" design of Waldo J. Waterman, Santa Monica designer, pioneered by the Department of Commerce, also controls its lateral and vertical flight by rudder and elevator fins on the wing tips.

Mr. Douglas said that speeds of 250 miles an hour would be high enough for a long time, but Mr. Hibbard hinted that even 500 miles an hour might not be "tops."

Mr. Hibbard said that travelers in the vast "flying wing" would see through "curved windows placed in the leading edge of the wing, in the ceiling and in the floor.

* * *

"Flying Dreadnaught"

It was bound to happen that the United States Navy would look on the Army's Boeing "flying fortress" and seek to emulate it. Which is the reason why the Sikorsky factory in Bridgeport today is completing a huge flying boat for the Navy, the largest craft it has ever built. And what is more satisfactory to the Navy the new ship is known as a "flying dreadnaught."

After two years of labor by the Naval and Sikorsky engineers from drawing boards through "mockup" experiments to the building "cradle," the new XPBS which will shortly be soaring over Bridgeport waters in flight tests is a four-engined, all-metal highwing, full cantilever monoplane flying boat. It exceeds by some five to six tons the largest flying boat ever built by Sikorsky (the Pan American Clipper now testing the Atlantic course).

The Navy's new flying boat will carry a load comparable to existing planes of its size, will be long-range and is expected to give the Navy officials full opportunity to compare its relative value as a defensive weapon, from both tactical and engineering standpoints, with smaller two-engined bombers.

Resembling from the manufacturers' description the high-wing design of the Imperial Airways flying boats, the XPBS carries the modern complement of improvements, is radio equipped, has beaching gear though strictly a sea craft and has superior accommodations for its crew. As with many recent military designs it is capable of being carried over with modifications into civilian airlines. Its armament consists of bow, rear and center gun turrets.

* * *

German Atlantic Test

The battle for commercial air supremacy of the Atlantic, now being jointly test-flown by Britain and the United States, will have a new competitor as Lufthansa of Germany is scheduled to start tonight the first of eight projected Atlantic survey flights with the departure of its 16-ton seaplane Nordmeer (North Sea) from Lubeck.

The Nordmeer's route will carry her overland through southern Germany, Switzerland, part of France, insurgent Spain, and Portugal. At Lisbon the seaplane will jump over water to the Azores. At Horta, Azores, the mother ship Schwabenland will catapault the seaplane on its flight to New York.

The Germans will use the Port Washington facilities of Pan American Airways. The Lufthansa endeavor has the backing of the dominant German steamboat lines whose facilities were used in the pioneering catapult experiments which dispatched mail planes from the liners Bremen and Europa ahead of the boats into New York.

* * *

Flying Brevities

The Army's newest "flying fortress," the Boeing YB-17, has just been delivered to the Air Corps at Wright Field, Dayton, in a nine hour and 45-minute non-stop 2100-mile flight from the factory at Seattle. The YB-17 is on its way to its base in Langley Field, Va.

* * *

Beginning with the 1937 meet on Sept. 3-6, the National Air Races, premier air speed event in the United States, will return to Cleveland for five years.

* * *

General Electric has recently completed at Schenectady two "flying rooms" for the testing of aeronautical radio equipment. Testing may be carried on there under temperatures ranging from 40 degrees below zero to 160 degrees above, with all degrees of humidity; at air pressures equivalent to 30,000 feet altitude; and in a "shaking room" for vibration endurance under conditions simulating actual flight.

A.F. of L. and C.I.O. Divided On Labor's Place in Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

C. I. O. is attempting to sponsor a labor "grass roots" movement by forming political labor units in cities and states, enlisting such farmers as will join it.

Through organizing labor politically where it can, the C. I. O. hopes to have a strong enough labor group in many industrial communities to go into the Democratic or Republican parties and put labor men into office.

These may be new labor candidates elected by labor using the Democratic or Republican ticket, or they may be old line candidates of the major parties who are friendly to labor. In other instances, if the best chance is to sponsor a new third party labor ticket locally, that will be tried.

The political program of the C. I. O. is to be handled by Labor's Non-Partisan League, which was initiated by C. I. O. leaders in the last Roosevelt campaign. At that time the league appealed to all labor to join. Many A. F. of L. men and unions did so.

A. F. of L. Quits League

Lately this scanty bridge between the factions has been destroyed. "The league is a C. I. O. set-up to reward its friends and defeat its enemies," it is admitted by C. I. O. leaders. On the A. F. of L. side the comment runs, "The league is purely a C. I. O. project and the A. F. of L. will have nothing to do with it."

With an independent political organization, it is possible to do anything—to stump for either party or to form a third party.

Normally, as the head of a big labor alliance like the C. I. O., John L. Lewis would have a large political power. By organizing his opportunities, he will have more. In a number of the states, the masses of C. I. O. workers will be important.

No presidential role however is sought by Mr. Lewis for 1940, according to his friends. He is one of the last men in the country, they say, to be looking for a nomination.

Democratic Stand Awaited

Nationally, as the league sees it, the biggest political factor is whether the Democratic Party will put up a liberal candidate and platform for the race of 1940. The league so expects.

Only if labor and farmers are shut out by the Democrats, will the league consider a national third party ticket. On this topic the league's supporters grow diffident. Many of them believe that events will lead away from the forming of a labor party, that time would be needed to give it an auspicious start, and that if a labor party did run in 1940, it would be beaten, though making a substantial dent in the other parties.

Failure of a Labor party in 1940 is predicted by men here who worked as officials of the La Follette third party of 1924 and who, though still in labor, are aloof from the current fray.

Differing with talk of no labor party for 1940, a section of the A. F. of L. thinks it inevitable. "Every trend is toward a third party," declare men who have been in the thick of the drive against the C. I. O. "All the radical elements in the C. I. O. want a third party and will insist upon it. Unable to control the Democratic party, Lewis will be forced to break away from the old parties to form a new."

A. F. of L. Shuns Plan

Of course the A. F. of L would keep out of any third party originating with the C. I. O.

Even if labor were united, the A. F. of L. group would, for the most part, keep out of a labor party, federation, leaders make clear.

Objections of the A. F. of L. do not spring from an aversion to a labor party because of its possible establishment by the C. I. O., but to a difference in political philosophy.

Among the several goals of the C. I. O. as named by a leading spokesman, is "greater participation in the affairs of government by labor."

This leaning toward government and turning to politics is common where large masses of men are assembled in a single union, and among the semiskilled and unskilled. The mass looks both to its own economic power, and to the power of government for help.

On the other hand, the smaller unions of the skilled workers, who are specialists in their crafts and less readily replaced in a strike, depend far more exclusively on their own economic strength, and seek less help of politics.

So the "one big union," such as that of the coal miners, has always been more politically conscious than the run of unions. The coal miners have an industrial union, and industrial unionism everywhere is interested in politics. As the C. I. O. started out to be an industrial union movement, its outlook is both economic and political. Composed largely of craft unions of the skilled, the A. F. of L. checks the impulse to plunge into politics. Yet because of President Roosevelt's labor policies, the A. F. of L. is doubtless more political today than ever before.

The popular political motto in the C. I. O. and its Non-partisan League today is "independent political action."

Its methods are explained by its friends as "pragmatic," which means here "catch as catch can," or the use of means most advantageous politically at the time.

So strong is the zest for political action within various of the mass C. I. O. unions that they insist upon labor having its own local candidates for office.

Union's Political Strength

For instance, the automobile workers' union in Detroit and the rubber workers' union in Akron, Ohio, the rubber center, have put up their own slates for old party nominations. The rubber workers operated under the Non-Partisan League. It is expected by leaders of the C. I. O.'s steel union that where its workers are numerous, they will run many a local ticket, either backing their friends or working independently.

Example was given by the coal miners in John L. Lewis's union, who have eliminated some municipal opposition by capturing city administrations.

The country is likely to see many more labor mayors, especially in smaller communities; more labor legislators, more state labor officials and perhaps more labor congressmen.

Incidentally, a good many labor mayors were elected in small cities by the sporadic labor party, formed after the World War. They came in through a minor national movement. Conversely, if the C. I. O. wins many local offices, these gains may encourage it to broaden out eventually with a third party nationally. But that, say the C. I. O. people, is not in sight today.

A. F. of L. and Roosevelt

On the A. F. of L. side, the most significant political trend is the backtrack from President Roosevelt and the Democratic Party which has occurred this year.

As for that, the C. I. O. is also not as favorably inclined to the White House and has evidenced its irritability. The President is not working so smoothly with either group as he did up to this momentus labor year.

Many of the A. F. of L. chieftains are swinging back to the old policy of keeping labor out of politics.

"Suppose times changes," it is remarked among the federationists. "Today we have an administration friendly to labor. But suppose an administration of another type is elected. Suppose an administration critical of labor comes in. What will then protect the gains that labor has made through politics?

"If labor throws itself head over heels into politics, it cannot always win. It will have to endure reactions and setbacks.

Seek to Avoid Hostility

"Political aims of labor will create opposition to labor in industry. Then we shall be worse off than if we work through both parties.

"We should gain what we can continuously from each party, and evoke no political hostility to the labor movement."

This is the traditional tactics of organized labor as laid down by Samuel Gompers, the great leader of the A. F. of L., a policy prevailing for half a century except for two substantial swerves in the races of the elder La Follette and the present Roosevelt.

Several things are working to re-establish the federation's nonpartisanship.

The Roosevelt Administration is credited with having encouraged the split in the labor movement by favoring and aiding John L. Lewis and the C. I. O. as against the A. F. of L.

Labor Board Grievances

The alleged partiality of the National Labor Relations Board to the C. I. O. is proving a particular source of grievance. "The board is decidedly C. I. O.," asserts a union official who has had as much to do with the board as any other A. F. of L. man. "It has not given us a break. That policy has led many labor leaders to part with the Administration."

After coming into contact with political power, many A. F. of L. men do not think so highly of it as do those in the C. I. O. The extreme end of the reaction against the New Deal is illustrated in such comment as this:

"President Roosevelt has done more for organized labor than any other President, and he has also done labor more injury than any other President."

Skepticism about some of the Roosevelt labor legislation has multiplied. Division within the A. F. of L. came out in public when William Green, president of the federation, favored the Roosevelt wages and hours bill passed by the Senate last week, while the presidents of the metal trades and building trades departments of the A. F. of L., its two biggest groups, worked against the measure.

Much criticism is current in the A. F. of L. over the President's appointments to offices having to do with labor. The complaint is that rarely does he appoint a practical labor man, but that most labor posts have been filled with theoretical people.

Intervention of government in labor has not produced all the benefits expected. Government by its legislation has taken the power to remake the labor movement, if it chooses, and by its influence, it is charged, has already substantially done so. The faction benefitted applauds and wants more government. The side injured draws back and would like less government.

Restrictions Predicted

To back their case, the latter point to the public recoil from extreme tactics of the C. I. O. Even among friends of the C. I. O., a wave of restrictive legislation setting new checks on labor is forecast.

However, these arguments may not after all be decisive. President Roosevelt, the Democratic party, the spirit of the times and public sentiment may do more to shape labor's political position than the labor leaders themselves.

The President remade labor's thinking on old age annuities, such as those of the Social Security Act of 1935. Previously the labor world had shunned the idea.

Headed mostly by the skilled, the A. F. of L. is more individualistic than the C. I. O. Appealing mainly to the masses, the C. I. O. is more class conscious.

The labor policy which survives will probably be that which proves the best adapted to the American life of the future.

Scale of War in China Seen in Chiang's Hands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Whatever may be the final outcome of the Sino-Japanese crisis, Japan and China have been brought closer to the danger of serious war than at any time since the fighting in Shanghai in 1932. Japanese forces in North China have been reinforced. Chinese Central Government troops have been moved up the line of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and are concentrated at Paotingfu, less than a hundred miles from Peiping.

A "little war" between Japan and China is already in progress. Whether this turns into a "big war," in which the resources of both countries would be exerted to the utmost, depends primarily on whether Chiang Kai-shek decides to use his Central Government troops to challenge the Japanese dominant position in North China.

The likelihood that Central Government troops will be thrown into action in view of Japanese action gravely affecting Chinese sovereign rights in Peiping and the northern provinces, is greater now than it would have been two or three years ago. So strong is the nationalist and anti-Japanese feeling in China that it may be more dangerous for the Nanking Government to yield than to resist, although every Chinese with serious military experience knows that the risks of war with Japan are very great.

Extremists' Attitude

Symptomatic of the attitude of the more extreme wing of the Chinese nationalists is a message which Mme. Sun Yat-sen sent to a recent plenary session of the Kuomintang, the ruling Chinese party:

"Humiliating negotiations with Japan must cease. Japan cannot defeat China because (1) she is economically and financially too weak to withstand a long war, (2) because the Japanese people themselves are opposed to war, (3) because the military strength of Japan is numerically inferior and technically backward. Lastly, because the Chinese people themselves have resolved to fight to the end."

Now not one of these four propositions of Mme. Sun Yat-sen can be accepted without serious questioning and large reservations. Japan's economic and financial weakness would indeed be a handicap in a war with a first-class military power. But it is quite possible that the strain of a conflict with China, which would be limited to the occupation of the northern provinces, could be borne for a long time without leading to any serious breakdown.

Sentiment in Japan

The opposition of the Japanese people to war is a pure assumption; there is no evidence as yet of any popular revolt or military insubordination but on the contrary there are large popular contributions of funds to the army. As for Japan's military strength being "technically backward," this is true by comparison with the leading European armies. But it certainly is not true as regards China, which is greatly inferior to Japan in every element of military strength except manpower. As for the determination of the Chinese people to fight to the end, that also remains to be shown.

More serious are the words of Chiang Kai-shek, who intimated that China would fight to the last rather than give up its northern provinces:

"If we tolerated the armed occupation of Lukowkiao, we should lose to the enemy the city that was our capital for 400 years and is the political and cultural center of North China. Peiping would then become a second Mukden, and the provinces of Hopei and Chahar would share the fate of Manchuria. Were Peiping to become a second Mukden, how could Nanking be kept from becoming a second Peiping?"

Military Prospects

Should the Sino-Japanese conflict develop into large-scale warfare, Japan may be expected to make its main military effort in North China, at the same time blockading the coast and making raids and diversions at various points. After clearing the Peiping-Tientsin area of Chinese troops the Japanese forces might be expected to undertake two main operations.

One would be a drive through Suiyuan into Shansi, cutting off China, so far as possible, from the caravan routes which might bring munitions from Russia and aiming at the cities of Sianfu and Hankow as final objectives. A secondary expedition might land at Tsingtao, with the purpose of over-running Shantung, utilizing the railway between Tsingtao and Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung. This expedition, if successful, might endeavor to co-operate with the forces in Shansi, advancing along the line of the Lunghai Railway toward Sianfu from the west. So the result of the war might be foreshadowed by the battles fought in two of China's oldest and most historic provinces, Shantung and Honan.

Navajos in American News

(Continued from Page 1)

different in ancestry, religion, and viewpoint.

Once the reservation was divided into five administrative jurisdictions. Naturally, there were variations in interpretations of regulations set up by the "Great White Father" for governing the Navajos and tribal unity was disappearing. One of the first decisions reached by John Collier, when he became United States Commissioner in 1933, was to give the Navajos a central agency under a single head.

Mr. Collier himself chose the site and gave the place its name. The "window" is a great orifice worn by wind and water into a tall cliff of red sandstone. By Navajos it is called "Ce na Hots n"—hole in the stone. The place is on the Arizona-New Mexico border, barely over on the Arizona side, midway between Fort Defiance and St. Michaels, 106 miles northeast of Holbrook, 27 miles northwest of Gallup, N. M. Since Gallup is the nearest settlement of any size, it is "town" to the agency employees and Window Rock is better known to New Mexicans than to Arizonans.

Construction began as soon as Congressional appropriations could be obtained and contracts let, but the buildings were not completed until just a little more than a year ago. Native sandstone, quarried near by, was used as the principal material. Result is that the buildings blend so harmoniously into their surroundings that already they seem as natural to the scene as the cliffs and buttes that have been here for untold centuries.

In the 60-room administration building, the largest, are carried on the business of the agency, also of the Emergency Conservation Work and Soil Conservation Service units detailed to the task of checking erosion and revegetating the Navajo ranges. Truly it is a beehive of activity, outwardly not unlike a big office building anywhere, except that many of the clerks and stenographers are dark-eyed young Navajo men and women.

Over all presides Agent E. R. Fryer, representative of the "Great White Father" who traditionally dwells in a far-off city called Washington. Usually his days are full, for committees and individuals are constantly turning up to discuss the multitudinous problems that arise, and to solicit favors. Then again, days may pass with not an Indian in Window Rock except employees.

Window Rock is devoid of most of the amusments of modern life; there is not even a movie house nearer than Fort Defiance, and it is open only once a week. Yet life is anything but dull. There are parties, trips to nearby points of scenic grandeur, outdoor sports. Sadly enough, the residents admit there are far more young women, both paleface and Navajo, than young men to "beau" them about.

One of the big social events of early summer was the "graduation exercise" of the local public school. There was just one graduate, a boy, but the occasion was not slighted. Probably it was more elaborate than if there had been a graduating class of a score. Enrollment through the term was about 45, for many agency executives and SCS officers are married and have families.

The Rev. J. R. Helms, Episcopal rector of the Fort Defiance Indian orphanage, comes once a week to conduct services and Sunday school in the school building and all of the Roman Catholic faith attend mass at the St. Michaels mission. Driving to Gallup for church is a regular Sundy morning practice with some families.

New Deal Watches New York

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Senator in Washington, who charged that its purpose was wholly political; that President Roosevelt was disrupting the Democratic Party and intervening in the city fight as reprisal for the Senator's opposition to the New Deal program in Congress. The President, he declared, really wanted to see Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia re-elected and saw in a divided down-state democracy the surest means to this end.

Mr. McIntyre denied the charges categorically, with explicit reference to the Sunday luncheon as "a wholly social party" at which "no political subjects were discussed" and classifying all stories to the contrary as "made out of whole cloth."

"The President repeated for the thousandth time that he has not taken part, is not taking part, and will not take part in any local primary election, except in his home town (Hyde Park) and his home county (Dutchess)," his statement continued.

"It is, of course, necessary that from time to time the President should see on Federal Government business, wholly disassociated from local political events, some individuals actively interested in primary or local elections.

"It is hoped that readers of newspapers will give little or no credence to stories which purport to print assumptions based on such visits."

Senator Copeland took exception to the Flynn call in an interview in which he referred to the Bronx leader as a "political cowboy" who had "lassoed" $22,000 worth of jobs and salaries.

His attack brought a similar outburst from Mr. Mahoney, who opened with equally specific reference to the role Mr. Smith is playing in his open sponsorship of the Copeland slate. This intervention, according to Mr. Mahoney, could only be interpreted as a continuation of Mr. Smith's efforts on behalf of Liberty League partisans against the New Deal. He predicted no more success for the current venture than attended Mr. Smith last fall, "when he tried to turn the party over to the enemies of the principles of democracy." He also said:

"This is merely an effort on the part of Al Smith to vent his spite on President Roosevelt and on the Democratic party," he continued. "I am doing my best with my colleagues to uphold the New Deal and to have it demonstrated that the Democratic party is bigger than any one man."

Meanwhile, with the time limit for filing designating petitions for the primary expiring at midnight tonight, it remained uncertain whether Mayor LaGuardia would enter the Republican lists. Petitions for him have been circulated by the New York County Republican chief, Kenneth P. Simpson, but the Mayor has given no public intimation of his attitude toward the undertaking. Party opinion on his espousal is at widest variance, with many Republicans openly enlisted for Senator Copeland, who will run in both party primaries.

Meteorological Station Opens on Whiteface Mt.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 10—Systematic studies of climatic conditions at the top of Whiteface Mountain were begun today with the opening of the New York University-Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute meteorological observatory at the summit of the peak, 4782 feet above sea level.

Under the direction of Sidney M. Serebreny, superintendent of the New York University meteorological laboratory, hourly observations will be made and reports broadcast to assist airplanes on the New York-Montreal route which passes near by.

President Back At White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt returned to the White House today after a week-end at his Hyde Park, N. Y., home, arriving in the capital at 8:23 a. m., E. S. T. The President's special train left Hyde Park at 11 p. m., E. S. T., last night.

After posing for photographs standing beside his automobile at the depot with W. A. Brooks, Pullman conductor, and H. W. Lucas, veteran Negro porter on presidential special trains, the President boarded his private car from the rear platform told a village crowd that he had come to see him off: "I'll be back five days after Congress goes home."

O'Connor May Run

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, said recently that he was seriously considering running for governor of California but that it was too early to make a definite decision.

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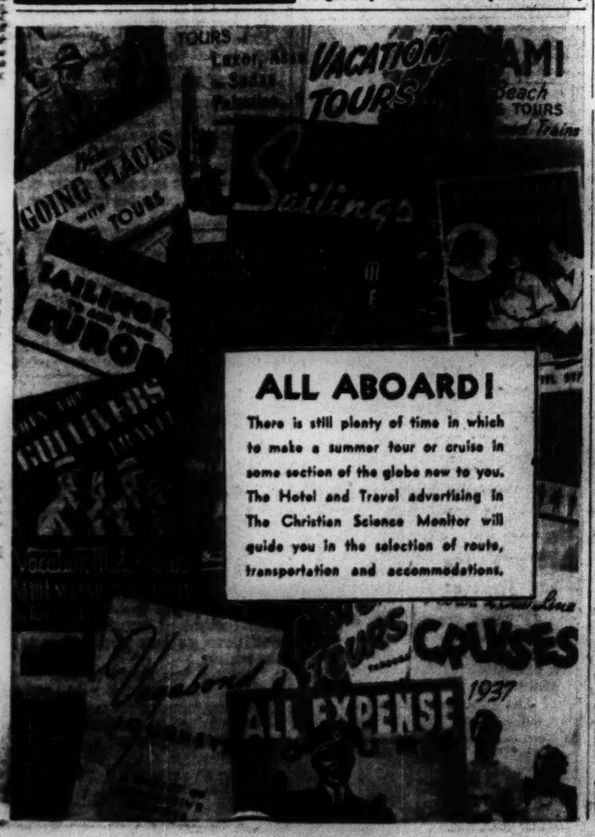

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There is still plenty of time in which to make a summer tour or cruise in some section of the globe new to you. The Hotel and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will guide you in the selection of route, transportation and accommodations.

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C.I.O. Seeks Negotiated Peace In New Jersey Textile Mills

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Paterson, N. J.: The C. I. O. sought a negotiated peace in Passaic Valley textile mills today, claiming its day-old general strike already had won "the fullest support and confidence of the workers."

As negotiating machinery was being set up, Sidney Hillman, head of the Textile Workers organizing committee, said the strike "is the most effective in the history of the industry."

"My reports indicate that 40,000 men are now out and we hope for a complete tie-up within the next few days," Mr. Hillman said. Mr. Hillman declared he believed the strike would result finally in stabilization in the silk industry and explained that a great number of employers in the industry "would like to pay a decent wage if they did not have to worry about chiselers."

"The entire situation shows the need for wage and hour legislation," Mr. Hillman said. "With such a law the decent employer can negotiate with his men and if such a law was in effect this strike would have been unnecessary."

Many employers here were either openly co-operating with the union or remaining passive toward the strike, expressing the hope that it would lead to establishment of a single standard of wages, hours and working conditions for the national textile industry. Spokesmen expressed a willingness to negotiate with the union, once the C. I. O.'s strength in the mills had been established.

"So far," said one spokesman for the larger mills, "we don't know the real extent and permanency of the strike, although reports indicate it has been successful. The general problem is whether this is a genuine stoppage which can be maintained by the workers or whether it is merely a flurry. Another question is whether the workers are ready to stay out and wait for the demands of the union to be met."

The union demands 10 to 20 per cent wage increases, $18 weekly minimum for weavers, $15 minimum for auxiliary help, 40-hour, 5-day week, seniority rights among employees, and recognition of the C. I. O.'s textile workers organizing committee as sole collective bargaining agent.

Allentown, Penna.: Officials of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee estimated today that 85 per cent of Pennsylvania's silk mill workers had answered the strike call of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Reuben Bloch, regional TWOC director said last night "this strike is going far beyond our expectations. We did not expect as complete a shut down as was reported. We are making settlements right along with some of the smaller firms and conferences still are going on."

Union leaders estimated that 40,000 silk workers left their jobs yesterday. Mill owners offered no estimate of the idle.

Canton, Ohio: Two C. I. O. organizers told the National Labor Relations Board of "fear" among Republic Steel Corporation employees. The board also was advised that the company had refused to sign an agreement with the leaders of an employee representative plan.

The board is investigating C. I. O. charges that Republic violated the Wagner Act. Republic has contended it did not have to sign an agreement under the act. C. I. O. called a strike last May to enforce its demand for a contract, but all Republic plants now are operating.

Howard Porter, an organizer for the C. I. O. steel workers organizing committee, said "there seemed to be a lot of terror" among Republic employees when he came to Canton a year ago. Guy L. Sweany, an organizer who formerly worked for Republic, said workers were "afraid" the company would find out they had signed membership application blanks. Both men told of being trailed by men they said were company policemen.

Newark, N. J.—Representatives of 50 C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor Unions, banded as labor's Anti-Injunction League, voted unanimously to oppose "anti-labor movements and anti-labor state administrations."

The league members, who claimed to represent more than 10,000 union workers in New Jersey, assailed a recent state chancery court injunction which declared the closed shop "illegal and unenforceable."

Dallas, Texas: Two labor disturbances, one climaxed when a Socialist Party worker was smeared with crude oil and sprinkled with feathers, occurred here last night.

Herbert Harris told Sheriff Smoot Schmid that 20 men overturned a sound motion picture truck from which he was projecting a Socialist Labor propaganda film and that four of the men took him into the country and applied the oil and feathers. The men, he said, told him to "go back north" or suffer more dire treatment.

Detroit: The motorcar industry swung back into a production program promising close to 100,000 assemblies this week with the reopening of the Plymouth division of the Chrysler Corporation, closed last week because of labor troubles, and the approximately two-score branch plants of the Ford Motor Company which had been closed for three weeks for inventory.

The resumption of assemblies by the two large volume producers brought close to 110,000 workers back in Detroit alone. About 60,000 workers in Ford branches in other cities were affected.

Meanwhile, Maurice Sugar, attorney for the United Automobile Workers of America, made public today letters to the sheriff, the county prosecutor and the corporation counsel of Dearborn, asking police protection for union members who will distribute literature at the Ford Motor Co. gates Wednesday.

Bears Visit Top of World

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (AP) — Soviet polar campers today reported finding the top of the world unexpectedly populated with animal life.

From a wide crack in the ice floe running past the door of their tent, a seal poked its head out of the water three times and stared at the campers.

The camp also had a brief visit from a she-bear with two cubs. At sight of the men, the animals lumbered away in full flight.

Seagulls and guillemots frequently fly over the camp, the polar party reported, and jellyfish have been found at a depth of 9840 feet where there exists what natural scientists described as a "biological spring."

Two members of the party, the explorers Papanin and Shirshoff, have been paddling a rubber boat in the ice-floe channel where the water in some places is 150 feet wide, photographing the edges.

The party reported today's weather at freezing, with an overcast sky and visibility limited to a mile or two. There was a "ceiling" of about 175 yards.

Croats Oppose Vatican Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 10—Croats who have hitherto preserved a neutral attitude in the fight between the Yugoslav Government and the Serbian opposition party about the concordat with the Vatican, have now definitely ranged themselves against it. The concordat, which gives the Roman Catholic church many important privileges, had been expected to meet the full approval of the Roman Catholic Croats, while being stoutly opposed by the Serbs of the Orthodox church.

The Croat leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, who was asked by the Serbian extra-parliamentary opposition party for a statement, has replied that, "The Croats do not need the concordat. If a joint Serb-Croat coalition cabinet were formed, my first proposals would be to strike the question of the concordat out of the order of the day. Religious peace would be restored by such an act."

Well informed circles believe the Serbian Government will avail themselves of Dr. Matchek's statement to the opposition and will eventually drop the concordat altogether on the assumption it does not suit the majority of the Roman Catholics of Yugoslavia, which is as much as to say, the Croats.

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British Car Industry Yields One Eleventh Of Tax Revenues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The predominant part played by the automobile industry in Britain is reflected by statistics just issued.

Counting those employed in the production of raw materials, it is claimed that the motor trade ranks as the premier employer in the land.

The numbers of those directly engaged in making, selling, repairing and operating motor cars in Britain have now reached nearly 1,300,000.

Products of the industry yield one eleventh of the nation's tax revenue.

Last year the motor industry was shown to be one of the country's most favorable exporting industries. Exports were more than £12,300,000 in excess of imports.

There are now to every motor car 21 persons in Britain. The average car is a little over 12 horse power. About 97 per cent of vehicles are of the closed, or sedan, type, although probably the majority of these have "sunshine roofs" which enable the tops to be slid back when the weather is fine.

Britain to Oust Reich Journalists Despite Reprisal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Aug. 10—Threat of reprisals against Norman Ebbutt, London Times correspondent in Berlin, leaves the British Government unrelenting in regard to the German journalists who have been asked to leave England. The previous day Dr. E. Woermann, German chargé d'affaires, protested at the Foreign Office against the British Government's request to Werner Crome, Otto Wiede, Dietrich Langdon and two women secretaries to leave the country.

Ebbutt, it is stressed here, is threatened with expulsion from Germany solely as result of his journalistic activities, whereas the reason for which the Germans were required to leave is believed here to have had nothing to do with journalism. The British Government is prepared to let foreign journalists say what they like. It only puts its foot down when they use journalism as a cloak for something else.

Germany, on the other hand, does not like being criticized. Seventeen foreign journalists have been expelled from Germany since the National Socialists came into power. Three of these have been British. One of the Britishers—Noel Painter of the Daily Telegraph—was accused of having tried to obtain unauthorized military information. The other two had to go purely because they were regarded as unfriendly critics.

There is still no official information as to why the three German journalists and the two women secretaries were refused extension of permits. One theory is that they were too interested in military secrets. But it is now thought likelier that they either have been actively propaganding for National Socialism in England or have been seeking to make things difficult for German refugees. Another allegation is that they had been inquiring too vigorously into the private affairs of anti-National Socialists in this country.

Meanwhile it transpires that Herr Landgen, who is said to be a close friend of General Goering, was at one time National Socialist "leader" in Rome—a distinction which did not prevent the Italian Government, despite the Berlin-Rome axis, from asking him to leave the country.

The Times in an editorial today says emphatically that if Berlin carries out the threat to expel Ebbutt, "there could be no question, of course, of the replacement of Ebbutt by a more amenable correspondent."

Mr. Ebbutt was president of the Foreign Press Association of Berlin in 1933, the year Edgar Mowrer, of the Chicago Daily News, was expelled.

Austria Permits Sale of Hitler's Book, Mein Kampf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Aug. 10—Following Sunday's meeting between Baron von Neurath and Dr. Guido Schmidt, Foreign Ministers of Germany and Austria, Chancellor Hitler's autobiography, Mein Kampf, has been released for sale in Austria.

A month ago, a mixed Austro-German commission which met here to discuss cultural relations between the two states arranged "in principle" that Mein Kampf should be allowed in Austria but the decision was never put into effect.

Large quantities of the book were sent here from Germany but were held by the Austrian customs officials. Last night the Government here announced it had ordered the release of these volumes.

Mein Kampf is an expensive book and it is not thought that many copies will be sold here. Most National Socialist publications and papers from Germany are forbidden in Austria. However, the one National Socialist paper allowed is widely read.

Scottish Outing Held

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 10 (AP)—The shrill melodies of the bagpipe resounded in a suburban park Aug. 7 as 30,000 Scots from the United States and Canada gathered for the annual outing of the Royal Order of Scottish Clans.

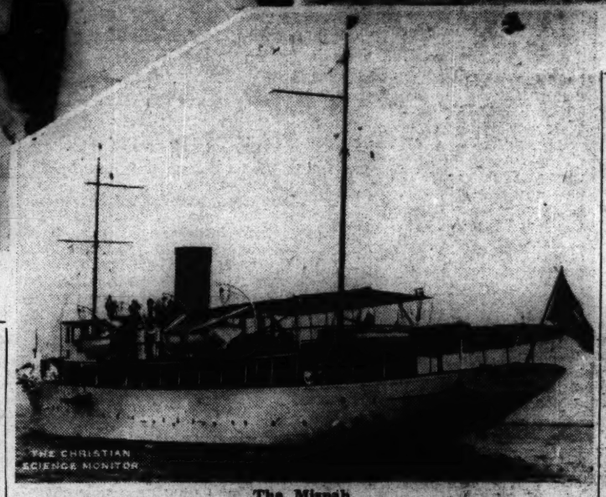
Will They Solve the Mystery of the Griffin?

Commander and Diver

Eugene F. McDonald, Who Heads the Expedition, and His Nephew, Gene Kinney, Who Does Much of the Diving

The Griffin

Contemporary Drawing of La Salle's Ship Which Disappeared on Her First Voyage in 1679



The Mizpah

Commander McDonald's Yacht, Equipped for Salvaging, Which Carries the Expedition

Divers Inspect Submerged Hulk Hoping to Find La Salle's Ship

LITTLE CURRENT, Ont., Aug. 10 (CP) — The partly-exposed hulk of what legend says is La Salle's exploring vessel, the Griffin, still holds its secret. An expedition headed by Commander E. F. McDonald of Chicago sent divers down to the wreck itself, but nothing of importance was found, Commander McDonald said. He still believes the hulk to be that of the seventeenth century exploring vessel and will renew his efforts to find proof. In the past six years, the wreck has settled farther into the water until now little remains above.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Diving operations have begun in the northern waters of Lake Huron to locate La Salle's long lost sailing vessel, the Griffin.

Since the search is in Canadian waters Commander E. F. McDonald of Chicago, who heads the expedition, is accompanied by Grant Turner of Little Current, Ontario, Canadian authority on Great Lakes history, and is in possession of a permit from the government of the Dominion of Canada. The yacht, Mizpah, on which the Commander set out from Chicago a short time ago, is equipped not only with diving gear but with salvaging apparatus. His nephew, 16-year-old Gene Kinney, is expected to do much of the diving, it was reported.

The expedition is now in the waters of Mississagi Strait off the western coast of Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron where it is reported the wreckage of the Griffin was seen in 1934. If the famous mystery ship of the lakes can be found and restored it is planned to have it lead the parade of vessels in the Carnival of Lakes in Chicago on Aug. 22 as a part of the Chicago Charter Jubilee celebration.

Mystery of the Griffin

Ever since the Griffin sailed out on the waters of Lake Erie in August 1679, where no sailing vessel had ever been before, never to return, there has been speculation as to what happened to the ill-fated ship. It is claimed that Commander McDonald's expedition is the first to go at the problem in a systematic way with complete technical knowledge and equipment.

The northern waters of Lake Huron have been chosen as the possible location of the vessel, because of the report in 1934 that a wreck of an old vessel had been seen off the coast of Manitoulin Island. At that time Commander McDonald had the iron spikes removed from the wreckage and analyzed by metallurgical chemists who reported that the spikes were unquestionably of seventeenth century origin. A description of the wreck at the time by an eyewitness checked closely with what is known of the appearance of the Griffin. According to reports there are cannon and cannon balls of seventeenth century pattern on Manitoulin Island.

These findings and others incline Commander McDonald and historical authorities such as Dr. W. A. La Forge of Chicago and Dr. George R. Fox, president of the Michigan Archeological Society, to the belief that the wreckage seen off Manitoulin Island three years ago is that of the Griffin. Before the Canadian government could undertake salvaging operations the hull slipped down into deep water during a storm.

According to accounts the Griffin was a two-masted sailing vessel about 70 feet long. At the stern was the carved figure of a griffin, a mythical monster with the body of a lion and the head and wings of an eagle. If the remains of the vessel are found, they should show the timbers and knees of native wood, according to Dr. Fox, the keel about 60 feet long, stem and stern pieces pinned to the keel with wooden pins, and the three great anchors should be nearby. Furthermore, he pointed out, there should be iron and brass fittings and instruments if they have not been taken.

Built in 1679

The story of the Griffin goes back to the early French explorations in this country, and is said to be one of the most fascinating in all the lore of the Great Lakes. History records that the vessel was literally hewed out of virgin timbers on the banks of Cayuga Creek, the little stream that joins with Niagara River near Lake Erie, not far from the present site of Buffalo, N. Y.

After sailing out into the waters of Lake Erie in August, 1679, the Griffin met stormy waters in its voyage across Lake Huron and dropped anchor in what is now Green Bay, the record states. There the vessel was loaded with 12,000 pounds of valuable furs, and was dispatched by La Salle for the eastern market. She sailed away on September 18, 1679, it is recorded, and from that day, the craft was never seen.

At least five theories have been advanced to account for the disappearance of the Griffin: that she might have foundered, or been destroyed by the Indians, or looted by her own crew and abandoned, or wrecked by a gale, or destroyed by lightning. After examining all of the available evidence, Commander McDonald is of the opinion that the most plausible site for diving operations is at the western end of Manitoulin Island, and for that reason the expedition has started its work there.

Popularity Drive For Army as Career Opened in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha, whose flair for publicity as Minister of Transport helped put across a farflung highway safety campaign, opened a drive today to make the British army more attractive.

He intended to outline plans by radio to convince Britons that the army is a good thing to join—and stay in.

Faced with the task of finding 47,200 men to fill gaps in the ranks before the end of the year, as well as replacing 27,000 men due to retire, the new war minister was thought likely to announce, among other things, a one-shilling (25 cents) increase in the daily pay for the ordinary soldier.

Still another device in prospect was the offer of the army as a 21-year career to be followed by a pension. At present recruits, who earn two shillings a day, join the army for a seven-year term, after which they are forced to find civilian occupation during a five-year reserve period.

Only a very small percentage are re-enlisted for 12 years, in which case they may extend their service to 21 years, thus qualifying for pensions.

Mr. Hore-Belisha already has made several concessions in the interest of a more attractive army life. Soldiers now have four meals a day instead of three. Barracks have been improved.

Brazil-U. S. Accord Seen

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Nazi press inferred today from the pro-northern republic "than the Dominposed leasing of United States destroyers to Brazil that the Latin American countries are closer to the lons are to England."

The Berliner Tageblatt, however, asked ironically if the crews would go along with the ships and what would happen in case the United States went to war with the leasing country.

Argentine Press Opposes Leasing Ships to Brazil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—A clause in the new 1936 Naval Treaty—which the United States has ratified—falls athwart the State Department's plans to lease six American destroyers to Brazil and may upset the plan, it was learned here today.

The clause states as follows: "No high contracting power shall, by gift, sale, or any mode of transfer, dispose of any of his surface vessels of war or submarines in such a manner that such vessel may become a surface vessel of war or a submarine in any foreign navy."

The Argentine Government has withheld official comment on the leasing project announced by United States Secretary of State Hull in Washington, but the call made by the Argentine Ambassador to Rio de Janeiro at the Brazilian Foreign Office yesterday lent credence to reports that Argentina is opposed to the plan.

La Nacion declared that the letter which Secretary Hull wrote to the Senate Naval Committee, asking congressional authorization for the Navy Department to lease unused and out-of-date vessels to American republics, "reverberated as an alarm signal," and added:

"The explanation which then came from our neighbors, telling us that the Brazilian government, after what happened in Manchuria and Ethiopia, fears the attitudes assumed by some powers, did not annul that impression."

La Nacion indicated that Brazilian fears that its raw products were likely to make it the object of aggression by foreign powers, were the common concern of all South American nations.

The newspaper pointed out that if American warships were leased to South American nations, it would be on the basis of the first to apply, and, with a limited supply of such United States vessels, it would overthrow "almost instantaneously the equilibrium of the navies of this continent."

Asserting that the colonial aspirations of Germany were "well known," La Nacion said: "Also it is known that German immigration has great importance in Brazil, as it has in the southern part of Chile.

"That which we do not know are the reasons, surely founded on faithful information and concrete facts, which the Brazilian Government could have had to consider an almost fulminating increase in its fleet.

"From this comes the alarm to which we refer."

Shots Fired at Rally Of Brazilian Fascists

PUERTO ALEGRE, Brazil, Aug. 10 (AP)—Three persons were injured today when firing broke out at a political rally supporting the presidential candidacy of the fascist "greenshirt" leader, Plinio Salgado.

The disturbance started over opposition to remarks by one of the rally orators.

Coast Patrol Service Planned for Destroyers

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 9 (AP)—An official at the Ministry of Finance said today that the six destroyers which Brazil has sought to lease from the United States would be assigned to patrol the coast.

The destroyers would be acquired under a program to build up the Brazilian navy, which has been going forward for some time.

Ship Lease Held Block To Penetration, Moves

PARIS, Aug. 10 (AP)—The French press today interpreted the projected leasing of six United States naval destroyers to Brazil as a move to block foreign penetration in South America.

The Paris Soir, calling the move a "decision without precedent," declared the proposal was prompted by the fact that "Brazil possesses natural resources coveted by other countries which have a habit of employing force.

"Against what nations does the United States feel it is necessary to protect Brazil?" the newspaper asked. "The answer is easy. That nation is Germany—and the renting of six destroyers to Brazil, coming after a loan of $80,000,000 has been made to Brazil, and the cancelling of German-Brazil coffee contracts, is sufficiently clear warning that the United States will not tolerate German intrusion in South America."

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Let Teacher and Student Help Form Policy, Educator Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Breaking the hold of athletics upon the colleges, and a more democratic administration of educational institutions, are necessary if American youth is "to learn democracy by living it."

That is what Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, retiring professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, told 300 students and friends at a valedictory address delivered at a mass meeting in his honor here last night. Dr. Kilpatrick assailed academic despotism as the enemy of freedom in America.

"What college faculties live under is a despotism, benevolent or not. As it may chance to be," he said, "and there is nothing legal or courteous the staff can do, while the trustees in the plenitude of their ignorance can do anything they please."

Holding that teachers and students alike should have a part in determining educational policies, Dr. Kilpatrick described the American system of education as "autocratic."

He denounced what he said were attempts to indoctrinate school children with preconceived social and economic ideas popular in past generations.

"Pseudo-patriotic pressure groups agitate to foster this propaganda, and this tends to make for closed thinking at a time when change dictates that we need the most honest and open-minded study," Dr. Kilpatrick continued.

Meanwhile, a decline in the emphasis placed upon competitive athletics was praised by Dr. Kilpatrick as "a favorable trend." He added that the commercialization of sports in American schools had assumed the status of an educational and moral scandal.

"If we can break the hold of athletics, co-education, among other advantages will become stronger in the east," he declared.

Known as "the teacher of teachers," Dr. Kilpatrick is retiring after the close of the present summer session, after 28 years of service, during which he has instructed thousands of students from all parts of the world.

The speaker was introduced by Dr. Frank E. Baker, president of the Milwaukee State Teachers College, a former student, who praised Dr. Kilpatrick as "the apostle of education to American democracy." Dr. Baker added that if American education had followed the philosophy propounded by John Dewey and Dr. Kilpatrick, "the idea of property would not have become paramount over personality and American democracy would not have suffered so sorely from the cankering greed of materialism."

Canadian Divorce Law Revision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — An attempt is being made to modify Canadian divorce laws to bring them into line with the revised English law which extends the grounds upon which marriage contracts may be dissolved. Canada, like England, recognizes only adultery as a statutory ground for divorce.

The measure, which is likely to be introduced at the next session of Parliament, is not expected to come from either the Government or Conservative benches but as a private bill introduced by one of the few Co-operative Commonwealth Federation members in the house.

It is regarded as almost certain that the bill will meet defeat but its proponents are inclined to regard it as the beginning of an "educational campaign" which they hope will result in the enlistment of public support and the scrapping of what they term the existing "archaic" law.

Canada Unready for Changes

Quebec is the only province in which parliamentary divorces are still granted. In the others applications are dealt with by the courts where marital infidelity is recognized as the sole statutory ground.

There were 1523 divorces in the Dominion last year with Ontario leading with 511. There were 36 granted in Quebec and none in Prince Edward Island. The smallest province has had only six divorces since confederation.

Clerics and politicians have very generally expressed their approval of the new, liberal English divorce law which includes desertion and cruelty as grounds for action. But they are agreed that Canada is not yet ready for a change and that until more formidable support is collected behind the proposal, the law will remain unchanged.

United Church for Change

The churches have spoken on the recently-awakened controversy and the following statement was given by Rev. Dr. Ernest Thomas, secretary of a committee which prepared a formal declaration of divorce for the United Church of Canada: "We resist facility for divorce and remarriage because they may encourage abandonment of the enterprise but it is no part of the state function to compel people to live as Christians who do not share the Christian attitude which forbids divorce.

"Christian churches are concerned primarily with making marriages successful and therefore permanent. Once the state allows divorce, there is no reason for restricting the grounds to adultery, because in all the earliest documents our Lord never made any such exception. Society should approach the matter as a physician of souls rather than as a lawyer, and when a marriage is wrecked, we require salvage work to prevent the complete frustration of two more lives."

Museum Cruise Seeks Alaskan Specimens

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Kissel-Clark expedition, seeking museum specimens, left Ketchikan Aug. 8 on the chartered yacht, Westward, for a month's cruise in southeastern Alaska waters.

In the party are Harold B. Clark, New York banker, and Mrs. Clark; John Lyman, Waltham, Mass.; Gordell D. Christensen, Flushing, N. Y.; Joseph M. Guerry, Port Washington, N. Y., and Miss Abbey Kissel, New York. Mr. Clark said the expedition would seek porpoise, goat bear and fish.

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Oxford Conference Laid Foundation for Reunited Evangelical Christendom

World Council Planned to Act On Religious and Social Issues

By W. W. Van Kirk
Director of the National (U. S.) Peace Conference
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—The Conference on Church, Community and State, which met here, July 12 to 26, has added a significant chapter to the history of the Christian Church. Nearly a thousand delegates, representing more than a score of Christian communions from as many as 45 nations, counseled together regarding the place of the church in the modern world.

The outstanding accomplishment of the conference, from the standpoint of organization, was the launching of the World Council of Churches. This council, if approved by the Conference on Faith and Order now meeting in Edinburgh, will consist of a general assembly of representatives of churches of approximately 200 members meeting every five years, and a central council of 60 members meeting annually.

The establishment of the council will make possible a more effective co-operation between the two major ecumenical movements of evangelical Christianity, popularly known as "Life and Work" and "Faith and Order." It is provided that the council shall have no power to legislate for the churches or commit them to action without their consent.

It is intended, however, that the council shall provide the non-Roman world with a mouthpiece through which its pronouncements on religious and social questions may be heard throughout the entire world. But, as the Archbishop of York pointed out: "The council will provide a voice for the non-Roman world, not for the anti-Roman world."

Basis for World Federation

It will be seen that the council lays the groundwork for a world federation of churches, and is to be distinguished in this respect from an organically united church. In other words, the Oxford Conference took only the first step in the direction of a reunited evangelical Christendom. But it is a very significant step.

It is hoped that such international Christian movements as the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, the World's Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and the International Missionary Council may, in time, be integrally related to the newly authorized world council. It was genuinely believed by the delegates voting for the plan that considerable progress had been achieved in bringing the evangelical churches of the world closer together.

As the Archbishop of Canterbury affirmed at the opening session of the conference, "We look forward to the time when the Roman Church will see its way clear to co-operate with the churches of other communions."

Emphasis on Intangibles

So much for organization.

The significance of the Oxford Conference, however, cannot be measured in terms of organization. The true meaning of the Oxford Conference lies in the realm of the intangible and the unseen.

Called primarily for the purpose of examining the relation of the Church to the State and Community, the Oxford Conference adopted a series of pronouncements the like of which has never before been adopted by a world gathering of Christians. The delegates were unanimous in their conception of the church as a supra-national and supra-racial fellowship of believers, bound together not by geographical or national ties but by a common devotion to the life and teachings of Christ Jesus.

This was the basic spiritual and philosophical premise upon which the Oxford Conference arrived at its decisions. "We speak," said the delegates, "as the universal supra-national society which Christ has called into life through his word and spirit." The conference was realistic at this point.

State Respected in Own Sphere

"We recognize the State," it was said, "as a historically given reality which in its own sphere is the highest authority, but which, as it stands itself under the authority and the judgment of God, is bound by His will and has the God-given aim, in its sphere, to uphold law and order, to minister to the life of the people united within it or of the peoples or groups who are so united, and also to make its contribution to the common life of all peoples."

With this as a starting point it was inevitable that the conference should hold, as indeed it did hold, that "Since we believe in the Holy God as the source of justice, we do not consider the State as the ultimate source of law but rather as its guarantor. The State is not the lord, but the servant of justice. There can be for the Christian no ultimate authority, but very God."

The definition of the Christian attitude toward the State is not to be interpreted as reflecting a mood of hostility toward the State but rather it is intended as an expression of Christian concern for the spiritual welfare of the State.

The unanimity with which the conference declared itself on this and kindred issues is the more remarkable when it is recalled that at Oxford the delegates were drawn, some of them, from states and countries with a predominantly Christian population; some from states and countries with a population chiefly or at least largely secularized, while still others came from states and countries where Christianity appears as the religion of a minority.

Wide Differences Ignored

Still further complicating the task of the Oxford Conference was the fact that some of the delegates represented churches established by the law of their respective countries and supported in whole or in part by public funds, whereas other delegates represented churches which are either completely or to a certain extent, organized independently from the state.

And yet, despite this difference in background and tradition, the churches represented at Oxford were able, with unanimity, to affirm their purpose to resist the widespread tendency of the state to control the totality of human life in all its individual and social aspects. "As between the church and state tension is unavoidable," the conference said. "But whatever the choice may be, the Christian must always, whether through church or state, seek first the will of God."

In defining its relation to the state the Oxford Conference was quite willing to admit the many failures and shortcomings of the churches. There was no disposition among the churchmen at Oxford to climb up into the seat of the scornful.

"The church can serve the state in no better way," it was said, "than by illustrating in its own life the kind of life which is God's will for society as a whole. Only in the measure that it seeks to realize this mission is it in a position to rebuke the state for its sins and failures for which both individual Christians and the church in its organized capacity have been in no small measure responsible."

There cannot be found in these words anything smacking of Pharisseism. There is, on the contrary, in the pronouncements at Oxford, a spirit of humility and of repentance that cannot but add still further to the moral authority of this ecumenical gathering.

It would be a mistake to assume that the churches at Oxford were putting themselves in a position of opposition to the state—except in those instances in which the state sought to usurp the conscience of the individual or attempted to curtail the freedom and independence of the Christian ministry.

The churches declared it to be their duty "to summon their individual members in their several callings, not only their clerical but also their lay members, men and women, to co-operate with the state in such constructive tasks as may be for the good of the whole; to guard for the churches, both as groups of witnessing Christians and in their organized capacity, the opportunity of worship, of witness, of service and of education which is essential to their mission; to follow with sympathetic interest the fortunes of those, Christians and non-Christians, who are victims of cruelty and oppression, and to do what they can to secure for them a treatment compatible with the dignity of their human personality as children of God."

Message to German Church

As if to implement this latter definition of duty, the delegates, acting upon the initiative of the Bishop of Chichester, adopted a message to the Christians of the Evangelical Church of Germany, expressing their sympathetic and prayerful concern in the hardship endured by the Christians of that country in their stand for religious freedom.

"Your Lord is our Lord," the conference said, "your faith is our faith; your baptism our baptism. We are moved to a more living trust ourselves by your steadfast witness to Christ, and we pray that we may be given grace in all our churches to bear the same clear witness to our Lord. We pray God to bless you and to guide and comfort you in your afflictions, and we call upon the churches throughout the world to make intercession for you with our Father in heaven, and to rejoice that once again it has been proved that a faith born of sacrifice is counted worthy of sacrifice." This message, as might be expected, made quite a stir in England, in Germany, and in many other lands.

The conference, having once defined its relation to the State, directed its attention to the economic and political situations as these bear upon the life and work of the churches. The delegates were decidedly liberal in their interpretation of economic issues. The economic deprivation and the mass impoverishment of millions of men, women and children during the past eight or nine years, were reflected in the report on "The Church and the Economic Order," received by the conference for transmission to the churches of the world.

Economic Utopias Doubted

The Oxford Conference was not dogmatic at this point. It studiously refrained from drawing fanciful and Utopian pictures of an economic paradise. The conference declared that "none of the programs for the reconstruction of the social order can be trusted without qualification." "But," it was hastily added, "Christians must do everything within their power to create economic conditions which will provide all persons with those opportunities which are necessary for their full development as persons."

The chief points in the economic sphere at which the purpose of God was held to be challenged were the following: The obstacles to fellowship which are presented by the existence of classes on an economic basis; the inequalities of opportunity in regard to education, leisure, health and environment; the irresponsible power which is held by persons, whether as individuals or as members of corporate bodies; the enhancement of acquisitiveness and the use of material wealth as the criterion of success in society; economic rivalry between national groups involving the threat of international tension and war.

Here again the correction of economic abuses and the establishment of economic justice were regarded by the Oxford Conference as involving a challenge to the churches themselves. To be sure, principles were laid down for the guidance of the economic community in its broader aspects but it was primarily to the church that the Oxford Conference spoke.

Justice for Own Staffs

"In the next decade," it was said, "those who are responsible for guiding the life of the Church must seek by means of these forms of teaching to bring under moral control the attitudes of their members in economic relationships, just as they have always sought to bring under moral control the attitudes of their members in economic relationships, just as they have always sought to bring under moral control the attitudes of their members in direct personal relationships. This task will involve far more than preaching. It must become an integral part of the whole life and atmosphere of the Church. The Church as a worshiping community must relate its acts of repentance and dedication to the economic order in which its members live. It is imperative that emphasis be placed here upon the teaching of children and young people before the crusts formed by class and convention close their minds."

And there was still more of this self-criticism of the churches. "While the Church can only influence secular institutions indirectly and by persuasion, it is within its power to set its own house in order. Here there is ground for repentance and amendment. Its failure to deal with its own economy disinterestedly has been one cause of spiritual failure. Its message to the world has been largely naturalized by its own example. The Church must examine its position as an owner of property and an employer of labor. It must guard against the peril that the ultimate end for which its funds are used and for which its employees work may serve as an excuse for maintaining relations which fall below the best contemporary standards of justice.

"Evils such as inequalities, irresponsibilities and class distinctions which Christians deplore in secular society, should not be tolerated in the organization of the Church. The Church in these days of crisis and opportunity should be using all her resources of men and money to their utmost capacity for the service of Christ, and her economic structure should embody and express the true character of Christian community. A Church which dealt with itself critically and courageously would be a community through which the spirit of God could act powerfully as He cannot do when it is corrupted by worldliness and injustice."

Rights Hinged on Consequences

The Oxford Conference, having thus rebuked itself, was in a somewhat stronger position than would otherwise be the case, when it declared that "the resources of the earth should be utilized and conserved in ways which are in harmony with the fact that they are gifts of God to all His children." And again, when it stated that "individual property rights must never be emphasized without regard to their social consequences, or without regard to the contribution which the community makes in the production of all wealth."

When it came to the peace and war problem the conference found itself in difficulty. Despite the fact it was possible for the delegates to approve a declaration to the effect that "war involves compulsory enmity, diabolical outrage against human personality, and a wanton distortion of the truth." Being of this persuasion, the conference agreed that "war is a particular demonstration of the power of sin in this world and a defiance of the righteousness of God, as revealed in Jesus Christ and him crucified. No justification of war must be allowed to conceal or minimize this fact."

But how to get rid of war? That was the rub. Unanimity on this question was altogether lacking. Laymen, such as Sir Alfred Zimmern and Lord Cecil of the British delegation, and John Foster Dulles of the American delegation, argued strongly for the League and urged churches generally to give their moral support to collective action involved for the purpose of restraining an aggressor nation. But the pacifists either would not or could not accept this position.

Warning Sounded on Propaganda

Then there were theologians who despaired of ever uprooting war. These views simply could not be reconciled and after many hours of discussion, the conference abandoned any attempt to reconcile them. Accordingly, in the report on "The Universal Church and the World of Nations" each of these three positions found full expression and it will devolve upon the individual Christian who reads this report to make his own choice.

It is agreed, however, that "The Church should remind its members that the principle of the unconditional supremacy of the State or nation, advanced either in time of peace or of war, is incompatible with the Church's faith in Jesus Christ as its only Lord, and is, therefore, unacceptable as the final norm of judgment or action. It is the Church's duty to serve the nation in which it is placed, but the greatest service which it can render is to remain steadfast and loyal to the Lord, and to test rigorously all claims of national interest by His Gospel."

The Churches were also urged "to counteract the influence of current propaganda, with its deliberate distortion of truth and its sinister glorification of war, by fostering a true understanding of peoples of different racial and national background and by guiding the energy of the members of Churches into effective channels that may influence national policies in the direction of peace."

While certain of the pacifists at Oxford were unable to regard the imposition of military and economic sanctions under the aegis of the League of Nations as "just wars" they went along with their fellow members of the conference in praising the League as an instrument of international order. Politicians may abandon the League, the Churches, however, will not follow in their train. It is doubtful if anywhere in the world there can be found more vigorous defenders of the League and the League system than can be found among the laymen and preachers of the Christian Churches of all lands.

Firm Defense of League

And this is what the conference said: "The idea on which the League was founded—that of international co-operation—has not been disproved. No alternative conception or even method has come to light in the intervening period and the need for an agency of international co-operation is as great as ever, if not greater."

The crux of the whole question, as far as the Oxford Conference was concerned is to be found in the declaration that "The Church cannot leave the duty of peace-making to political agencies. The Church is itself called to a ministry of reconciliation in a world riven by fears, suspicions and grievances. The Church should be able by the leading of the Spirit to discover characteristically Christian ways of intervening as a healing and reconciling influence in a world of conflict."

This, in brief, is the story of the Oxford Conference. There is to be no hauling down of the Christian flag. There is to be, on the contrary, a positive and objective affirmation of the verities of the Christian Gospel in a world groping through the darkness into the light.

Message to Christian Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—The delegates to the World Conference on Church, Community and State, assembled here from July 12 to 26, 1937, sent at the close of their deliberations the following message to the Churches of Christ throughout the world:

In the name of Christ, greetings.

We meet at a time when mankind is oppressed with perplexity and fear. Men are burdened with evils almost insupportable and with problems apparently insoluble. Even in countries which are at peace unemployment and malnutrition sap men's strength of body, mind and spirit. In other countries war does its "devil's work," and threatens to overwhelm us all in its limitless catastrophe.

Yet we do not take up our task as bewildered citizens of our several nations, asking if anywhere there is a clue to our problems; we take it up as Christians, to whom is committed "the word of reconciliation," that "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself."

The first duty of the Church and its greatest service to the world is that it be in very deed the Church—confessing the true faith, committed to the fulfillment of the will of Christ, its only Lord, and united in him in a fellowship of love and service.

We do not call the world to be like ourselves, for we are already too like the world. Only as we ourselves repent, both as individuals and as corporate bodies, can the Church call men to repentance. The call to ourselves and to the world is to Christ.

World-Fellowship

Despite our unfaithfulness God has done great things through His Church. One of the greatest is this—that, notwithstanding the tragedy of our divisions and our inability in many important matters to speak with a united voice, there exists an actual world-fellowship. Our unity in Christ is not a theme for aspiration; it is an experienced fact. We can speak of it with boldness because our conference is an illustration of it. We are drawn from many nations and from many different communions, from churches with centuries of history behind them and from the younger churches whose story covers but a few decades; but we are one in Christ.

The unity of this fellowship is not built up from its constituent parts, like a federation of different states. It consists in the sovereignty and redeeming acts of its one Lord. The source of unity is not the consenting movement of men's wills; it is Jesus Christ whose one life flows through the body and subdues the many wills to His.

The Christian sees distinctions of race as part of God's purpose to enrich mankind with a diversity of gifts. Against racial pride or race antagonism the Church must sets its face implacably as rebellion against God. Especially in its own life and worship, there can be no place for barriers because of race or color. Similarly the Christian accepts national communities as part of God's purpose to enrich and diversify human life. Every man is called of God to serve his fellows in the community to which he belongs. But national egotism tending to the suppression of other nationalities or of minorities is, no less than individual egotism, a sin against the Creator of all peoples and races. The deification of nation, race or class, or of political or cultural ideals, is idolatry, and can only lead to increasing division and disaster.

On every side we see men seeking for a life of fellowship in which they experience their dependence on one another. But because community is sought on a wrong basis, the intensity of the search for it issues in conflict and disintegration. In such a world the Church is called to be in its own life that fellowship which, binds men together in their common dependence on God and overleaps all barriers of social status, race or nationality.

Condemnation of War

In consonance with its nature as true community, the Church will call the nations to order their lives as members of the one family of God. The universal Church surveying the nations of the world, in every one of which it is now planted and rooted, must pronounce a condemnation of war unqualified and unrestricted.

War can occur only as a fruit and manifestation of sin. This truth is unaffected by any question what may be the duty of a nation which has to choose between entry upon war and a course which it believes to be a betrayal of right, or what may be the duty of a Christian citizen whose country is involved in war. The condemnation of war stands, and also the obligation to seek the way of freeing mankind from its physical, moral and spiritual ravages.

If war breaks out, then pre-eminently the Church must manifestly be the Church, still united as the one body of Christ, though the nations wherein it is planted fight each other, consciously offering the same prayers that God's Name may be hallowed, His Kingdom come, and His Will be done in both, or all, the warring nations. This fellowship of prayer must at all costs remain unbroken. The Church must also hold together in one spiritual fellowship those of its members who take different views concerning their duty as Christian citizens in time of war.

To condemn war is not enough. Many situations conceal the fact of conflict under the guise of outward peace. Christians must do all in their power to promote among the nations justice and peaceful co-operation, and the means of peaceful adjustment to altering conditions. Especially should Christians in more fortunate countries press the demand for justice on behalf of the less fortunate. The insistence upon justice must express itself in a demand for such mitigation of the sovereignty of national states as is involved in the abandonment by each of the claim to be judge in its own cause.

True Purpose of State

We recognize the State as being in its own sphere the highest authority. It has the God-given aim in that sphere to uphold law and order and to minister to the life of its people. But as all authority is from God, the State stands under His judgment. God is Himself the source of justice, of which the State is not lord but servant. The Christian can acknowledge no ultimate authority but God; his loyalty to the State is part of his loyalty to God and must never usurp the place of that primary and only absolute loyalty.

The Church has duties laid upon it by God, which at all cost it must perform, among which the chief is to proclaim the Word of God and to make disciples, and to order its own life in the power of the Spirit dwelling in it. Because this is its duty it must do it, whether or not the State consents; and the State on its side should recognise the duty and assure full liberty for its performance. The Church can claim such liberty for itself only as it is also concerned for the rights and liberties of others.

In the economic sphere the first duty of the Church is to insist that economic activities, like every other department of human life, stand under the judgment of Christ. The existence of economic classes presents a barrier to human fellowship which cannot be tolerated by the Christian conscience. Indefensible inequalities of opportunity in regard to education, leisure and health continue to prevail. The ordering of economic life has tended to enhance acquisitiveness and to set up a false standard of economic and social success. The only forms of employment open to many men and women, or the fact that none is open, prevent them from finding a sense of Christian vocation in their daily life.

Godlessness Rejected

We are witnessing new movements which have arisen in reaction to these evils but which combine with their struggle for social justice and repudiation of all religious faith. Aware of the reality of sin, the Church knows that no change in the outward ordering of life can of itself eradicate social evil. The Church therefore cannot surrender to the utopian expectations of these movements, and their godlessness it must unequivocally reject; but in doing so it must recognize that Christians in their blindness to the challenging evils of the economic order have been partly responsible for the anti-religious character of these movements.

Christians have a double duty—both to bear witness to their faith within the existing economic order and also to test all economic institutions in the light of their understanding of God's will. The forces of evil against which Christians have to contend are found not only in the hearts of men as individuals, but have entered into and infected the structure of society and there also must be combated. The responsibility of the Church is to insist on the true relationship of spiritual and economic goods. Man cannot live without bread, and man cannot live by bread alone. Our human wealth consists in fellowship with God and in Him with our brethren. To this fellowship the whole economic order must be made subservient.

The questions which have mainly engaged the attention of the conference are questions that can be effectively dealt with in practice, only by the laity. Those who are responsible for the daily conduct of industry, administration and public life must discover for themselves what is the right decision in an endless variety of concrete situations. If they are to receive the help they need in making responsible Christian decisions new types of ministry will have to be developed by the Church.

Witness of Youth

The fulfillment of the tasks to which the Church is called today lies largely in the hands of youth. Many loud voices are calling on young people to give themselves to political and social ideals, and it is often hard for them to hear the voice of Jesus Christ who calls them to be servants of the eternal Kingdom. Yet many of the younger generation, often in spite of ridicule and sometimes of persecution, are turning to Him, and individually as well as in Christian youth movements devote themselves to the renewal of the life of the Churches and to making known the good news of Christ by word and action. We rejoice in their brave witness.

In the education of youth the Church has a two-fold task. First, it must be eager to secure for every citizen the fullest possible opportunity for the development of the gifts that God has bestowed on him. In particular, the Church must condemn inequality of educational opportunity as a main obstacle to fullness of fellowship in the life of the community.

While the Church is thus concerned with all education it has, also, a special responsibility to realise its own understanding of the meaning and end of education in the relation of life to God. In education, as elsewhere, if God is not recognized, He is ignored. The Church must claim the liberty to give a Christian education to its own children. It is in the field of education that the conflict between Christian faith and non-Christian conceptions of the ends of life, between the Church and an all-embracing community life which claims to be the source and goal of every human activity, is in many parts of the world most acute. In this conflict all is at stake, and the Church must gird itself for the struggle.

Growth in New Centers

As we look to the future it is our hope and prayer that the Spirit of God may cause new life to break forth spontaneously in a multitude of different centers, and that there may come into being a large number of "cells" of Christian men and women associated in small groups for the discovery of fresh ways in which they may serve God and their fellow-men.

We have deeply felt the absence from our fellowship of the Churches that have not been represented at the conference. Our hearts are filled with anquish as we remember the suffering of the Church in Russia. Our sympathy and gratitude go out to our Christian brethren in Germany; we are moved to a more living trust by their steadfast witness to Christ and we pray that we may be given grace to bear the same clear witness to the Lord.

We have much to encourage us since the conference at Stockholm 12 years ago. The sense of the unity of the Church in all the world grows stronger every year. We trust that this cause will be yet more fully served by the World Council of Churches, proposals for which have been considered by the conference and commended to the Churches.

We have tried during these days at Oxford to look without illusion at the chaos and disintegration of the world, the injustices of the social order and the menace and horror of war. The world is anxious and bewildered and full of pain and fear. We are troubled yet we do not despair. Our hope is anchored in the living God. In Christ, and in the union of man with God and of man with man, which He creates, life even in face of all these evils has a meaning. In His Name we set our hands, as the servants of God and in Him of one another, to the task of proclaiming God's message of redemption, of living as His children and of combating injustice, cruelty and hate. The Church can be of good cheer; it hears its Lord saying, "I have overcome the world."

Flood, Drouth and Ocean Winds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Can floods and drouths be forecast by storms and calms at sea? Since the clouds are filled from the oceans, since the meeting of the winds precipitates moisture, and since wind movements originate over the broad sea areas, W. F. McDonald, chief of the weather bureau in New Orleans, believes that from a thorough understanding of atmospheric mechanics, it may be possible to work out a formula.

For more than five years, he has been seeking the answer in the noon weather reports of captains of ships out of American ports, which observations are sent to the United States weather bureau in Washington.

During the past 50 years, ever since these observations have been taken regularly, about 6,000,000 of these reports have been sent in, and these Mr. McDonald is now analysing for their cause-and-effect significance.

He began the study in Washington; and is now attacking the problem in a big way with the assistance of a large corps of researchers and compilers, under a WPA project.

New Orleans, headquarters of the study, is the meeting place of hurricane and flood menaces. Drouth touches this section only indirectly, when the scanty precipitation in other parts of the Mississippi Valley so shrinks the Mississippi River that the waters of the Gulf of Mexico flow upstream to New Orleans and even Baton Rouge, coloring the stream green, and introducing a degree of salinity that makes purification difficult and expensive.

Many tons of the maritime observations have been sent to New Orleans. Detail by detail, they are being analyzed so that the computers can strike averages, over the 50 year period, for sections of about 90,000 square miles each.

For centuries, the maritime world has known about trade winds, but only recently has knowledge of wind trends in the little traveled waters been available.

The work with ocean records is now well advanced, says Mr. McDonald, and out of this work is coming the material for an atlas of ocean climates. Average winds are being portrayed in detail on monthly charts that show the rain-bearing wind streams. Gales, fogs, thunder storms and other conditions of importance to ocean commerce appear graphically on the world charts now being produced.

The research also includes the rainfall and temperature data of the United States that has been accumulating, during the past 30 years, from nearly 10,000 points.

"Ocean charts," continues Mr. McDonald, "may or may not determine the cause of drouths and wet spells. We cannot make a positive statement until we know much more about the oceans."

The studies should be also of immense value to aviation, for which wind trends in practically every part of the world are now being given an analytical study.

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Where Do the Balkans Begin?

Political barriers razed as nations once in strife among themselves and with Turkey are brought together in development of post-war Europe.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg.—One of the results of the World War has been to bring the Balkans into Europe. The continent's hitherto rather neglected and unkempt back yard is being transformed and its fences are being removed.

These fences have always been political more than geographical. The barrier between the Balkans and Europe was imaginary as far as geography goes. It was a battle front, the line back to which the European states had succeeded in driving the Turks. In a word, the Balkans began where Austro-Hungary left off. Their European border was the boundary between the empire of the Hapsburgs and that of the Turkish Sultans.

There is, of course, a Balkan peninsula, named after a range of mountains in Bulgaria. It may be said to extend from the Black to the Adriatic seas, and from the eastern Mediterranean to the Carpathian mountains. This delimitation, however, would not be universally accepted. Croatia and Dalmatia by no means consider themselves Balkan. Nor does Greece either. It has not been a very enviable name.

From Orient to Occident

The reason is that the Balkans meant Turkey in Europe. It was taken to be a synomym of backwardness, illiteracy, crudeness, bad administration and poverty. The Balkan peoples themselves considered their peninsula outside of Europe. When a Bulgarian or Serbian or Macedonian traveled west he said he was going to Europe. When a wide-trousered merchant from Belgrade crossed the Danube or Save river he considered himself passing from the Balkans to Europe.

And it was not a fantasy. He was passing from Turkey of the Sultans to Austro-Hungary, and that really meant going from the Orient to the Occident, from insecurity and darkness to order and culture.

For a whole century previous to the World War the Christian nations of the Balkans, that is the Bulgarians, Roumanians, Serbians, Greeks, and Montenegrans were in conflict with their Turkish masters and with each other, so the Balkans were looked upon as a scene of disorder. They were called hot-beds of war, and wars did begin there.

The Balkans, therefore, were taken to mean a corner of Europe, where the people were poor, primitive and badly governed and where strife constantly brewed. To Balkanize became a much used verb: it meant to divide up an era into small states antagonistic to one another. But that situation has now been fundamentally altered.

Cultural Boundary Gone

Between 1912 and 1918 Turkey practically disappeared from Europe and the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed. Roumania incorporated large "European" territories and became Greater Roumania. Serbia merged with extensive "European" lands and became part of Yugoslavia. So these two states are now "Central European" and no longer predominantly Balkan, either geographically or politically.

That old cultural boundary has been swept away. Europe is entering Yugoslavia and moving steadily forward, clear to Bulgaria's western border. Europe is also penetrating into Roumania, clear to Bulgaria's northern border. It is even crossing these borders, now especially since Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have become friends, and is steadily transforming Bulgaria.

Geographically, therefore, it is more accurate to refer to this whole area as southeast Europe or the Danube valley. To suggest to the inhabitants of the Roumanian city of Cluj or of the Yugoslav city of Zagreb that they are Balkanese, is a grave offense. They live in Danubia.

Unites 20 Racial Groups

This is the largest, most productive, and politically most important river basin on the continent and completely dominates the economic life of this area. It has a very extensive network of large and fecund tributaries.

They form a vast, life-giving network that holds much of Europe together. They are ties binding 20 racial groups and more than a hundred million persons in an economic and cultural unit.

Their reach is very extensive, embracing all of Czechoslovakia, almost all of Austria, much of Germany, the whole of Hungary, most of Yugoslavia, the greater part of Roumania, and more than half of Bulgaria. Bulgarian gardeners, Bosnian lumbermen, Tyrolese herdsmen, Hungarian harvesters, Bohemian glass-blowers, Bessarabian fishermen, and Bavarian dairymaids all live beside streams flowing into the Danube.

And now culturally they are all being brought closer together. They merge in one civilization, trade with each other, hear the same songs on the radio, and ride in the same railroad cars.

Strong German Influence

The chief source of their culture is Germany or the German nation. German songs, machines, ways of living, language, literature, methods of work and trade flow down the whole course of the Danube River to its Black Sea delta. The Austrians are among the main carriers of this culture.

They call that task their mission and are earnest about it. How relations here will develop politically one cannot say, but it is plain that the old barrier between the Balkans and Europe is being swept away and that Mother Danube is gathering all southeast Europe into her arms.

When the word "Balkans" is still used to designate a portion of the valley, it usually includes Yugoslavia, Roumania, Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, and a tiny piece of Turkey. It is a loose but handy term to designate Bulgaria and the territories which bound it. Generally speaking, the Balkans are the lower reaches of the Danube valley.

By a Staff Artist

Shaded Portion Shows Area Loosely Termed Balkan

Wages and Hours Bill Rests With House Rules Committee; Trade for Farm Bill Reported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—A drive to trade support for the Administration's wages and hours bill in return for proposed farm legislation was evident among southern Congressmen today, who may control the road to congressional adjournment.

For the minute, 14 members of the conservative House Rules Committee held the fate of the controversial wages bill, with the power to block the measure for a month or longer if they refuse to give it prompt passage.

Congress today went through a list of minor legislative matters with the real battles going on in committees or in conference. An air of expectancy appeared in the Senate and House as the legislative situation approached culmination.

The status of major legislation is as follows:

1. Wages and hours bill: Passed Senate; House expected to start consideration Thursday if rules committee gives right of way.
2. Wagner housing bill: Passed Senate; House Banking and Currency Committee completing hearings.
3. Lower court reorganization bill: Passed conference today and quick approval is expected. Senate seven-man judiciary subcommittee named to study Supreme Court legislative and amendment proposals.
4. Tax loophole closing bill: Will reach Senate next week.
5. Sugar marketing bill: Passed House last week in form objectionable to President; Senate Finance Committee attempting to reach compromise with President.
6. Wheat insurance bill: Passed Senate; House debate tomorrow
7. Unemployment census bill: Passed Senate; no action in House.

All eyes are now fixed on the powerful House Rules Committee for its action on the wages and hours bill.

Under House procedure it is given to this committee to assign a "rule," or a date, upon which a particular piece of legislation may come up. In the old days it was the real dominating clique in the unwieldy House of Representatives, with power to kill or pigeonhole legislation it disapproved. Its present membership is still largely conservative, and Washington waited to see whether it would stand in the way of the bill the Senate has already passed in much amended form, despite the favorable report given yesterday by the House Labor Committee. The committee meets tomorrow when it will take its vote.

Chairman of the committee is John O'Connor (D) of New York, who has been at outs with the Administration since he lost the speakership fight. Four of the 14 members are Republicans. Five of the Democrats are southerners, an area where hostility to the bill centers. Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia, one of the members attacked the wages and hours bill yesterday, and forecast there would be no special rule. Short of such a rule, he declared, a wait of 30 days would be needed to discharge the committee by petition.

Observers could not believe the committee would block the Administration, however, and it was felt that Mr. Roosevelt might get Republican support to bring the bill out.

Key figure in this might be Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, assistant minority floor leader. Like Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, Mr. Martin is believed to favor the bill as an aid to New England industries in overcoming the southern low-wage differential.

Congressmen were speaking optimistically of adjournment today and a good deal of secondary legislation was being pushed through.

The Senate passed yesterday the bill creating the administrative machinery for the Bonneville power and navigation project. A substitute municipal bankruptcy bill, to replace the act invalidated by the Supreme Court, was passed, and a bill liberalizing regulations on benefit payments to dependents of World War veterans.

The House sent the lower court reform bill to conference.

The Senate Agriculture Committee voted to bind itself to report to Congress on farm legislation within one week after it convenes for the "next session," leaving the question of a special session in abeyance. However, prospects of that are believed to be fading.

Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina said he would seek mandatory legislation for commodity loans on all 1937 crops at this session, a possible obstacle to quick adjournment.

Cotton

(Continued from Page 1)

cial word, a few days ago, was that he had not received assurances that a crop control program would be enacted, so he could not support a loan program. His view is that to lend the planters money—the equivalent of buying cotton—at a price above market levels, while production of surpluses goes on unchecked, is simply to make matters worse.

Meantime, Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, who has consistently opposed a crop control program, is demanding new loans. Having previously poohpoohed reports of a record-breaking cotton crop, he was forced to take issue with the usually reliable forecast of the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture.

"This is one year the crop estimating board is likely to be way off," said "Cotton Ed." He said the board hadn't paid enough attention to the boll weevils, who flourish in a wet year.

"If they'll only stop raw-hiding us," continued Senator Smith," and make loans where they are needed, that is all the farmers ask. They can't affect this year's crop by passing control legislation, because the crop's already made."

Senator Smith's committee heard commissioners of agriculture from 13 southern states demand a loan and subsidy program totaling 17 cents a pound, far above recent market prices. The outlay would total some $600,000,000 or $700,000,000 but the commissioners said it was no business of theirs where the money is coming from.

A group of over two score House members also pledged themselves to remain in session as long as necessary to pass general crop control legislation if that were a necessary requirement for crop loans. But emphasis was on the word "if" and the obvious interest of the group is in loans.

The cotton crop forecast was one of the most dramatic for several years, running a full 500,000 bales above the high advance expectations to a total of 15,593,000 bales. This is 3,194,118 more than were grown in 1936, and well above the 10-year average of 13,200,000 bales.

The yield per acre "will be the highest ever recorded in the United States," said the crop marketing board, pointing to current prospects of 223.3 pounds an acre compared with 197.6 pounds in 1936 and 169.9 pounds for 1923-32.

Already, ginning runs far ahead of last year. Were it not for the fact that 32,429,000 acres are under cultivation compared with the 10-year average of 35,496,000, the total would be considerably larger. As it is, the acreage has increased from 1936's total of 30,028,000.

From the Rio Grande to central Texas, the cotton area seems to be staggered by a labor shortage. The harvest is in full swing, and numerous localities have placed an embargo upon departure of workers. Loafers and relief recipients are being conscripted for service in the fields.

Iturbi Rejects Popular Songs In Dell Concert

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10 (AP)—Objections by José Iturbi, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, to popular songs on a program of American music, halted a nation-wide broadcast by the orchestra from Robin Hood Dell last night.

The popular songs were to have been sung by Jan Pierce and Lucy Monroe, radio singers.

"I consider it a shame and an outrage that the great Philadelphia Orchestra, playing a program of American music, should represent itself to a nation-wide audience by such stuff," the Spanish pianist-conductor said.

Mr. Iturbi rejected a compromise offered by the management to present the singers in a single group of four songs. Mr. Pierce had sung and left the stage. Instead of Miss Monroe, Mr. Iturbi appeared and continued the orchestra's concert. The termination of the broadcast was announced over the air.

The songs to which Mr. Iturbi objected were Victor Herbert's "I'm Falling in Love with Someone" and "Italian Street Song"; Daniel Wolf's "Iris"; Coleridge Taylor's "Life and Death"; Oley Speaks' "Morning"; Jerome Kern's "The Song Is You"; Frank La Forge's "Song of the Open," and George Gershwin's "Summertime."

Included in the program which Mr. Iturbi planned for the orchestra were Russell Bennett's "Adagio Heroico"; Carl MacDonald's "Rhumba," and Deems Taylor's "Circus Day."

Il Duce in Sicily For 'War Game' Hails Sicilians in U. S.

MESSINA, Sicily, Aug. 10 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini came to Sicily today to supervise large-scale "war games" on this strategic island outpost, hailed America's transplanted Sicilians, and made plans for an important political speech touching on international relations.

The maneuvers are designed to test Italy's strength to resist possible invasion from the western Mediterranean and determine Sicily's qualifications for giving Italy command of the sea lane to the Suez Canal.

Turning from the mock warfare preparations, Il Duce paid tribute to Sicilians who emigrated to the United States, with the declaration: "I whole-heartedly return your greetings and I include in you all Sicilians who live in other provinces of the kingdom and the Empire, all Sicilians who keep the flame of Italian patriotism lighted on the shores of the Mediteranean and Sicilians who on the other side of the Atlantic—who, displaying the fundamental qualities of ours—have risen even to the highest offices of that great republic."

Virginia Employment Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10—Employment in Virginia continues to increase, according to the July report of the Virginia Industrial Commission, just issued. "In construction there is an indicated increase of total hours worked of 15 per cent, and in commercial enterprises 24 per cent," the report said.

Resigned Premier Renamed in Siam

BANGKOK, Siam, Aug. 10 (AP)—Col. Phya Phahol Pholphayuha was reappointed premier today in a royal decree after Siam had been a week without a government as the result of the King's privy purse scandal.

Both the Cabinet and the Regency Council, created when the now 11-year-old King Ananda succeeded his abdicated uncle, King Prajadipok, in 1935, resigned after charges that some of the boy king's lands had been sold privately to the benefit of certain politicians.

The composition of the new cabinet to be formed by Colonel Phoiphayuha was expected to be almost the same as the one which resigned. It was understood the premier refused to accept the office until the assembly had passed a motion declaring himself blameless in the scandal.

On Aug. 4 the assembly re-elected the Regency Council after four days of debate.

Chile Plans New Coin; Nickel-Silver Alloy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A new type of money—an alloy of nickel and silver—with the nominal value of five pesos, is to be placed in circulation in Chile in September. The dies, made in Germany, strike a coin with the national condor bird full face on the obverse. On the reverse a female figure appears with the motto, "Por la Razon o la Fuerza."

This motto—"By Reason or by Force"—belongs to the Chilean coat of arms. The old design of hammer and sickle, which adorned Chilean coinage long before it gained its present international significance, will be abandoned.

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OVERLOOKING ROTTEN ROW

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Masters of Independent Art

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

Raymond Escholier, Curator of the Petit Palais, and his colleague, Gille de la Tourette, deserve unbounded praise for having carried to a successful conclusion the difficult task of organizing the exposition of "Masters of Independent Art." From the serenity of Maillol to the passion of Rouault, from the fiery intensity of Vlaminck to the charm of Braque, this exhibition is a résumé of 50 years, of a period among the most brilliant and fertile in the history of French art, and which expresses the restlessness of our time and illustrates its need of new forms and new experiments.

The Exhibition at the Petit Palais, without seeking to impose any sort of classification on either artists or visitors, has yet roughly sketched the essential aspects of some of these tendencies by grouping, in so far as possible, without compulsion of any sort, the rooms devoted to the "fauves," the "cubistes" and the "intimistes." Such a résumé provides an exact confirmation of the opinions of art critics of recent years: Bonnard, Matisse, Picasso stand out clearly as the leaders and the undisputed masters of the period.

The art of Bonnard, in particular, meets with universal approval. He evolves with success the unlikeliest combinations of mauve, rose and yellow. Had anyone else tried such compositions he would have produced only discords; but Bonnard, with his prodigious sense of the relations of tones, with a moderation in which instinct plays at least as much part as reason, invariably proves his perfect taste. Trees, earth, houses, furniture, and people blend into the same density and mix into a colorful warm whole of some soft substance like that of tapestries. Bonnard is beyond and above all those theories and stylizations which are the basis of most contemporary painting.

Matisse, on the contrary, is the servant of a severe technique. His canvases are made up of large flat surfaces which juxtapose colors without their ever mixing with one another. There is too, something wonderful in that sense of the distribution of color on the canvas, in the discovery of the exact value of each daub, and in the proportion which it must not exceed in the painting. But instead of the fluttering, feathery touch of Bonnard, the work of Matisse creates peaceful zones. Even in the time of the most exasperated fauvism and the most brutal use of pure colors, the excesses of Matisse remain under control of rigorous logic. As his technique affirms itself, he becomes so much the master of form and color that he can do away with shadows and yet give the feeling of space without shading, without altering the tone, but simply by exceptional technical ability.

With Picasso, we come to cubism in its most intransigeant form, that is to say in the system set up as an absolute dogma; but here again temperament triumphs over theories. If from cubism, and in particular from Picasso's cubism, an excessively cerebral art has emerged, it must be admitted that constantly, and in spite of appearances, Picasso himself surmounts and surpasses this intellectualism with singular success. His desire to reconstruct completely the painting without taking account in any absolute way of the "reality" of the objects represented, but in trying to discover their inner meaning, develops an acute observation which, notably in certain portraits such as "Gertrude Stein," permit him to attain an intensity and a transcendental truth which strict imitation could never give.

In addition to these three painters, others have, each in his own way, accomplished independent work in which their personality affirms itself with a vigor that enables them to take their place beside the greatest artists of old. Segonzac, for instance, shows a strong feeling for abundant nature, a taste for rich land, large trees, beautiful bodies. His drawing is extraordinarily clever and his lines are among the finest and the most sensitive of our time.

Dufy, underneath an apparent simplicity, plays charmingly with a few forms which he reduces to their essentials: nudes, boats, shells, birds, are all familiar themes with which he composes pictures, brilliant yet almost naïve, where we find the echo of popular compositions done with artistry instead of clumsiness.

Derain's vigorous temperament is at home in austerity, where browns, ochres and greens form sober and dense harmonies. Rouault, with exasperated violence, flays our world, and his monsters have a diabolical grandeur. By the intensity of his colors and of his contrasts he may be compared to the workers in stained glass of the Middle Ages.

To be complete and impartial, it would be necessary to mention ten more names, but an enumeration would prove nothing. French art, in this Exposition, speaks with an authority which no one thinks of gainsaying, but the proof of it is particularly peremptory at the Petit Palais.

International Photographic Salon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Four galleries at the Art Institute are filled with 269 photographs which will be on display until Sept. 19. The question has been asked, is it as good as last year's remarkable exhibition? That kind of question is very difficult to answer for one should have both at hand for careful comparison. It seems, however, that the standard is about the same but perhaps there are a few less superlative examples. It may be though that our standards grow more exacting as the photographers, professional and amateur, become more skillful composers, keener observers, makers of prints of greater richness, and above all freer from cheap sentimentality. The merely "cute" photo is refreshingly absent.

The public expects a lot of every considerable photographic show these days and it has a right to do so, for here the person of artistic ability, though he may not be able to paint or draw, has a chance to show whether his ideas are worth anything or not, and they generally are good—that is, those that get by the jury. The old argument about whether or not photography is an art is almost too tired to come up again: we realize that no means of expression is an art, but that art may be expressed by many means, and the camera is one of them. The man that takes consistently good pictures with a camera could probably learn to paint very good pictures and would have only the technique to learn. In fact the great photographic salons often display a wider range of artistic endeavor than do many of the current painting exhibitions.

These pictures come from all over the world, Algeria, Australia, China, Egypt, India, Yugoslavia, Scotland, to mention only a few. The 186 photographers represented come from 23 countries, and the jury, wishing to make the show purely selective, did not submit any of their own prints, a generous gesture that might well be copied elsewhere and in other art circles.

One section is devoted to color prints. Color printing has a long way to go before it becomes really expressive, but these prints are not so weak as those we are accustomed to see. There is something more than mere color to recommend them. I am wondering, though, if we shall find that we have gotten much further artistically when color photography can produce truly the tints of nature. The artist who merely copies nature doesn't amount to much. We may find that we require a color process that can be controlled so that it may be used interpretatively.

The monochromes this year are in greater variety in tints off black. Various browns, blue-blacks, etc., seem to have been chosen for bringing out the possibilities of the subject. As a whole, print quality is conspicuously good. Most photographers can get good negatives, but comparatively few can make superb prints.

The photographer is learning what the artist has had to learn through many centuries: Nature gives the raw material; it is what he does with this material that makes it amount to something.

C. F. K.

Marc Vaux photograph "Terrace," Painting by Bonnard, at the Petit Palais, Paris

Heifetz at the Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

For a third consecutive summer Jascha Heifetz has entered the Stadium Concerts picture, as before to the advantage of the box office as well as to the pleasure of all who rejoice in consummate playing of the violin. He was announced as soloist for the concerts of August 2 and 3, but a small cloudburst interrupted the former event before Mr. Heifetz had disposed of the first movement of the Tschaikowsky concerto, so the entire program was repeated on August 4.

Students of the popular reaction to these summer symphonic concerts observed with interest that whereas a purely symphonic program without a soloist may now draw no more than 2000, so generally admired a guest artist as Mr. Heifetz attracted on August 3 an audience that broke all records of attendance at Stadium Concerts, and did only a little less well the following evening. The figures were respectively 18,294 on August 3 and 13,700 on August 4.

These figures particularly deserve the attention of those who persist in the amiable idea that the music, not who performs it, is the whole thing. Apparently there are in New York many benighted persons who would rather wait a year to hear a Heifetz in a famous concerto for a quarter than meanwhile pay ten times that sum for the privilege of listening to Jimmy Smith or Tommy Jones sawing away at Tschaikowsky or Mendelssohn in the name of "music without stars." A case for great argument among the learned doctors!

Mr. Heifetz in his first uninterrupted appearance was heard in the Mendelssohn concerto, besides Sarasate's fantasy on themes from "Carmen" and (an additional number) the Roumanian Dinicu's "Hora Staccato," which he played on both occasions. His other concerto, as already told, was the Tschaikowsky. To one listener it seemed as though never before had this violinist, who is accustomed to soaring, attained such a height of Olympian serenity as he reached in the first two movements of the Mendelssohn concerto or quite such miraculous fluency and grace as were his in the finale. The Tschaikowsky concerto, again, was tonally and technically perfection itself, but the extreme suavity of Mr. Heifetz's execution takes too little account in this music of its inherent fire and dash. The "Carmen" fantasy, however, and the Dinicu piece were not only absolutely dazzling in their virtuosity, but flared more hotly than is the Heifetz wont.

George King Raudenbush was the conductor of the Heifetz concerts and also of the two concerts that preceded them. In his few appearances at the Stadium—New York's only experience of him as a conductor—the batonist from Harrisburg has made a curiously mixed impression. He led the dullest performance of the Brahms "Variations on a Theme of Haydn" that I can recall. Yet in the "Roman Carnival" overture of Berlioz and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" suite his methods were forthright and hearty even to the point of violence. He seemed, too, over attentive to striking detail at the expense of the general design. Still, nothing like a final judgment can be passed on a conductor solely because of his achievements in these open-air concerts, with scant time allowed for rehearsal.

In any event, Mr. Raudenbush strove to brighten his programs with the unhackneyed, emphasizing unfamiliar music by Richard Strauss. Thus he introduced to New York the prelude (not too highly important, to be sure) to the third act of "Arabella" and the rowdy overture ("Potpourri") to "Die schweigsame Frau." He also gave the first performance at the Stadium of the tone poem "Macbeth," which is seldom played anywhere and happens to be almost unknown in New York. Other departures from the beaten track were Honegger's "Prelude for 'The Tempest'" (a Stadium first time) and excerpts from the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony of Berlioz.

On August 5 Willem van Hoogstraten, most familiar of the Stadium conductors, began his sixteenth consecutive summer's engagement at these concerts. Tall, slim, and acrobatic as ever, Mr. van Hoogstraten received the welcoming plaudits of about 2200 hearers and proceeded to regale them with a program that ranged from the overture to "The Bartered Bride" to the preludes to "Lohengrin" and "Tristan" and the "Liebestod" from the latter opera, and embraced both the Third Symphony of Brahms and "Five Fairy Tales" by Bernard Rogers. As a matter of fact, this American work, with its lively fancy and expert instrumentation, had rather the outstanding performance of the evening.

PITTS SANBORN

Rockport Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rockport, Mass.

In the Old Tavern galleries the Rockport Art Association has put on its second exhibition of the season. Esther Williams shows in "Solo" a concept of form essentially sculptural. This is a study of an alert circus horse. "Dusky and Bluebell," which essays contrasts in form and color in its subject of Negro mammy and blonde child, together with a circus tent composition, "Waiting for the Cue," offer further indication that Miss Williams is one of the important painters of the North Shore. She is working toward a mastery of fundamentals, as evident from her sketches of figures in the out of doors and landscapes.

This year for the first time watercolors, drawings and pastels alternate with oils on the walls. If the effect is less homogeneous, it is also more stimulating, and shows that drawings and watercolors are, today, strong enough to hold their own with the heavier medium.

Particularly is this true of the color drawings by Jon Corbino, one a figure grouping somehow reminiscent of the Renaissance, the other that of a nude back.

Many painters on Cape Ann have tackled the subject of the quarries, but few have succeeded so well as Mr. Corbino in creating the spirit of the subject. Corbino's composition is a composite. Weaving together emotionalized impressions of depth and height color translated; of high bridge and deep pool; rich cloud sky and sunlight slanting against sheer rock walls the painter weaves the magic of the locale, punctuating it finally with the figure of a great bull poised, almost with a red snort, near the quarry's edge. In imaginative vigor the picture dominates the show, and is aptly hung as the leading focal note.

Ann Brockman's small composition of figures emerging from the darkness of buildings and landscape is especially telling, and more mature than the ambitious "Band Concert," in which many figure groups, with quasi-Breughel flavor, are strewn about the rocky landscape. A color-intensifying dusk is falling, further accentuated by the brilliance of the near-central band stand, and its glare of artificial light.

It is an interesting show, more than usually imaginative. There is the sullen persistence of the land-starved peasant in George T. Le Boutillier's "Squatters"; while among the striking compositions, perhaps a trifle too perfect in its symmetry, is "Approaching Storm," by J. Huntington. He has fastened upon the emotional core of an experience rather than upon its less intense literal aspects. He groups in pyramidal form two yellow-slickered fishermen tugging at the diagonal pull of nets. Above the group, climaxing the pyramidal formation, is a great dark-blue white-crested wave. The white of the crest and the lurid yellow of the oilskins supply the only bright notes of color in a sea of dark blue.

Bringing a touch of romance to still-life in "Her Memories," by Susumi Hinota, a well-handled aggregate of objects tinged with personal emotion. Excellent, also, is the more impersonal still-life by Sydney S. Raynes. Intensity of color dominates "Rocky Landscape" by Leighton R. Cram; while Herbert Barnett, in "Pigeon Cove," brings synthesis to myriad forms including rocks, tanks, smoke-stacks and houses.

On the emotional side is Yarnall Abbott's dusky study of quarrymen in the shadow of work shacks at the end of day. Brisk marines come from Galen J. Perrett and Parker S. Perkins; while Stanley Woodward approximates illustration in "The Wreck."

Racing compositions, large and small, come from Max Kuehne, the more dramatic being "Down the Wind," a study of boats with great wind-billowed sails. Many interesting notes are to be found among the watercolors, as in "Beach in Summer," a figure grouping by Alice Harold Murphy, or "Vesper Service in a Moravian Church," by Charles R. Knapp.

Among the exhibitors are favorites old and new: Charles P. and Emile A. Gruppe, A. T. Hibbard, Richard A. Holberg, William O. McNulty, Prescott M. N. Jones, Maurice Compris, Harrison Cady, Antonio Cirino, Jane Freeman, Hal Ross Perrigard, Nicola D'Ascenzo, Marguerite S. Pearson and many more.

DOROTHY GRAFLY

Friendships and Nations

French Arts and Letters, by W. Francklyn Paris. New York: G. A. Baker.

The author of these short essays is grateful for inspiration he received as a youth from French art and civilization. Writing is apparently a hobby with him for he is a decorative architect. It was France of the latter-day nineteenth century which held such unreserved inspiration. The author has somehow tried to preserve that initial delight, as so many Americans have, by denying the qualifications of other things which have been achieved since, as though the ecstatic recollection of that Parnassian retreat would be spoiled by any effort of innovation.

For this reader the essays, personal, pleasant ruminations or sketchy commentaries, confirm observations of Americans of similar temperament who went abroad half a century ago and fell in love with the old world, its customs, architecture, pace, and cultivated an exclusiveness which was part humility at an ostensibly impoverished cultural background, part gratification at seeming to have become identified with romantic Europe. Mr. Paris goes farther; he becomes so utterly francophile that he would like to discover some deep accord, interlocking the two lands of his loyalty. He traces French lineage in this land. The French, says he, left their mark upon America before 1840, after that time a less admirable type of immigrant came to America.

Mr. Paris's book ventures into ethnology, cultural matters, modernism. Of course, the latter is something which will be relegated to its proper place in time. The essays are based on a strong personal bias, and they aim to foster friendliness between two nations. But amity, if it is to be cultivated today, must be not between two nations, but all.

D. A.

Köchel's Mozart Catalogue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The exiled German music scholar, Alfred Einstein, completed his monumental work on Köchel's Mozart catalogue in Florence, Italy, in April, 1936. It is issued by that ancient and honorable Leipzig firm, Breitkopf & Härtel, which must have possessed a degree of civic courage in doing so inasmuch as Einstein has been denounced in German music magazines as an emigrant "Musikjude." But here it lies, a volume of 984 pages, under the title, Ludwig von Köchel, Chronologisch-thematisches Verzeichnis der Werke W. A. Mozarts, Dritte Auflage, bearbeitet von Alfred Einstein.

The first "Verzeichnis" of Mozart's work was made by Mozart's sister, Marianne, who, on Aug. 4, 1799, sent a note to Breitkopf & Härtel with a list of "all that this 12-year-old boy has composed since his seventh year, and which can be produced in the original." (A regrettable misprint on page XXIV gives 1799 instead of 1789.) Naturally, the authenticity of the pieces written by Mozart when he was six had to be proved to the incredulous world, and the suspicions that Mozart's father helped the boy-genius to shape his musical thoughts had to be dispelled.

To a reader familiar with Mozart's music, the chronological list from the "Menuett und Trio für Klavier," composed, according to Mozart's father and sister, when he was not yet six years old, to the final and tragic "Requiem," carries a dramatic story in itself. Each item is, as in the earlier editions of the catalogue, illustrated by thematic examples, and a complete history of each composition is appended, with an account of extant autographs, first and other important editions, literature, and musicological notes. The index keeps the old Köchel numbers made familiar to music-lovers all over the world through the abbreviated indications (letter K and a number) in symphony programs. To this index the editor adds alternate numbers to indicate new accessions (particularly fragments not included in the earlier editions) and changes of chronology brought about by modern research. No doubt, this double numbering will cause some confusion, and the editor admits the inconvenience, but prefers it to the greater inconvenience of scrapping Köchel's original numbers.

M. S.

Cricket and Critics

By Dudley Meads MacKegg

London

The cricket field and the theater have come together on more than one occasion. The name of the chief character in Charles Lamb's only, and unfortunate, play, "Mr. H—," was Hogsflesh; and Hogsflesh was a notable performer against the famous eleven of Hambledon which, between 1771 and 1781, defeated All England twenty-nine times in fifty-one games. The year 1937 has united the two arts in common rejoicing; for the same summer has seen the hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of the M. C. C., the most famous cricket club in the world, and the jubilee celebrations of one of England's most eminent actresses, Miss Violet Vanbrugh.

Even the least observant of Martians would perceive a difference between a cricket match, fought out on a smooth green turf, on a sunny summer's afternoon, by 22 men in white flannels, and a play, presented by men and women bedaubed in grease paint, in a lighted theater. Yet the two performances have more than a few things in common, as any dramatic critic who also follows the first-class averages would be able to point out.

The essence of drama, it has long been maintained, is conflict. Romeo has to struggle against the forces of family enmity for his Juliet; Macbeth must fight against reason, morality, and friendship for his throne. In a modern verse drama by Mr. T. S. Eliot, "Murder in the Cathedral," there is a double conflict. For Beckett not only fights the king; he fights also the divided forces within himself. Cricket, too, thrives on conflict.

The finest batting invariably results from the finest bowling. When the bowler, full of guile, like Rhodes, or of strength, like Richardson, presents, with breaking or shooting ball, problems apparently insoluble, and a batsman of genius, after the manner of Ranjitsinjhi, sinuous and silky, or like Jessop, with the crouch and leap of a panther, solves them triumphantly, then is cricket seen in all its magnificence and glory.

The theater, in acting, in writing, and in production, is compact of aesthetic values: and in cricket aesthetic values have always been recognized. It is not merely the fact that Woolley scores runs, but the way he scores them, that makes him so great a cricketer.

It is a principal function of the theater to display character. If one's thoughts run idly over the roll of the world's great dramas, it is a cavalcade of characters that comes before the eye—Hamlet, philosophic, moody, undetermined; Othello, perplexed, overwrought, strained to the breaking point; Œdipus, walking with steady pace along the edge of the pit; Cyrano, with his romantic brilliance, and a hundred others.

The cricket field also is a theater for the exhibition of character. As, for example, on that day in the Oval Test Match against the Australians in 1902, when England, requiring 244 to win, had lost five of their best wickets for a paltry odd 40 runs or so. It was then that Gilbert Jessop was sent in. The occasion was enough to test the poise of any man, and the position sufficiently serious to put caution into the most reckless. But Jessop, with the temper of Drake playing bowls at Plymouth, while the Armada sailed up the Channel, played as though he were batting first wicket in a country house game. He drove and smote the bowling of the best men of Australia. In 75 minutes he scored 104 runs, and the match was won after defeat seemed certain.

Individually celebrated, unmistakably what Dickens, for example, would have instantly recognised for a character, was that most famous of cricketers, Dr. W. G. Grace. When the news used to come through that that great bearded figure was not out at Lord's at lunch, the London clubs emptied, and a stream of hansoms wound its way to the celebrated ground. Grace played continuously from 1865 until 1908, and in that time he made the almost incredible number of 54,896 runs at an average of nearly 40 an innings, and took 2864 wickets for 18 runs apiece. It is said that small children would in entire good faith put him down as one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

In the theater solemn moments abound—when Sidney Carton, for example, sacrifices himself for Charles and Lucy Darnay, or when Candida makes her choice between her husband and the young poet, Marchbanks. And though cricket is only a game, there come occasions in it that are not untouched by a sense of the deeper significance of things. Once Victor Trumper and Clem Hill were batting for Australia against England at a critical moment. The game seemed safe in the Englishmen's hands, but Trumper and Hill, two of the finest players that Australia ever produced, with masterful and confident skill, brought the possibility of victory for Australia ever nearer and nearer. Then Hill hit out, and the ball went high into the skies. It was apparent after a spellbound second that it would fall where A. E. Knight, the English fielder, was standing. The crowd held its breath, only to be released with a wild outburst of applause when it was seen that Knight had held the catch. Then to everyone's astonishment, Knight was seen to fall on to one knee. The players who ran up to him found that he was praying.

Cricket and the theater, then, have something in common; so have dramatic critics and cricket writers. They both have to describe a scene, essentially fugitive in itself, so that it lives and endures in the printed word. It is a difficult task to fulfill, and on the whole, it is the cricket commentators who have come nearest to complete triumph.

To be sure, there is many a vivid passage in the works of professional writers on the theater. One can almost see Edmund Kean in the brilliant phrase of Coleridge, that he acted Shakespeare as though by flashes of lightning. Another aspect of the same player is revealed by Hazlitt, when he discusses the actor as seen by a spectator in a box at Drury Lane—"All you discover is an abstraction of his defects, both of person, voice, and manner. He appears to be a little man in a great passion." And Hazlitt on Cooke as Macbeth is also extremely fine. "He fell," he says, "like the ruin of a state, like a king with his regalia about him."

But these are thumb-nail sketches. Has any famous dramatic critic been able to paint a full-length portrait, and keep up the same degree of brilliance throughout, to the degree accomplished by Mr. Neville Cardus' writing on the subject of Tom Richardson's bowling?

Australia needed a few score runs for victory in a Test match. "If only England had given the Australians a few more runs, the crowd wished out of its heart—if only Richardson could keep up his pace for another hour. But, of course, no man could expect him to bowl in this superhuman vein for long. . . . Thus did the crowd sigh and regret. But Richardson's spirit *did* go on burning a dazzling flame. The afternoon moved slowly to the sunset. . . . And Richardson *did* bowl and bowl and bowl, and his fury diminished not a jot. Other English bowlers faltered, but not Richardson. . . . The Australians now wanted 25, with only three wickets in keeping, McKibbin and Jones—two rabbits—among them. 'Is it possible?' whispered the crowd. 'Can it be? Can we win? . . . after all? . . .' Why, look at Richardson and see: England must win. . . . He has bowled for two hours and a half, without a pause. . . . With nine runs still to be got by Australia, Kelly gave a chance to Lilley at the wicket, and Lilley let the ball drop to the earth. The heart of Richardson might have burst at this, but it did not. To the end he strove. . . .

"Australia won by three wickets, and the players ran from the field—all of them save Richardson. He stood at the bowling crease, dazed. . . . His body still shook from the violent motion. He stood there like some fine animal baffled by the uselessness of great strength and effort in this world. . . . That afternoon Richardson had labored for three mortal hours without surcease. In the match he bowled 110 overs and three balls, for 13 wickets and 244 runs. He never bowled again in a Test match at Manchester."

One can only set beside that, as a piece of cricket prose, the valedictory which the Reverend John Mitford addressed to the men of Hambledon. "Troy has fallen, and Thebes is a ruin. The pride of Athens is decayed and Rome is crumbling to the dust. The philosophy of Bacon is wearing out, and the victories of Marlborough have been overshadowed by greater laurels. All is vanity save cricket; all is sinking into oblivion but you. Greatest of all eleven, fare ye well!"

Sibelius Finds a Boswell

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

On Aug. 26 a Queen's Hall Promenade concert will be devoted entirely to the works of Sibelius and will include two symphonies: the Third and the famous Fourth. The casual public may be disappointed to find that the program includes neither "Finlandia" nor "Valse Triste," but they will have the satisfaction of rubbing shoulders with practically every younger English composer who happens to be in town. For, from his Finnish fastness—to us almost as remote as Tibet—Sibelius has restored the musical faith of a disillusioned and aesthetically "fed-up" generation. So far as England is concerned, Sibelius seems at the moment to be the one European figure to whom the younger men can devote an undivided loyalty. It is interesting to note, in passing, that Vienna still prefers the symphonies of Bruckner and Mahler. But in England there are many who believe that Sibelius, to borrow the words of one ardent admirer, "will ultimately prove to have been, not only the greatest of his generation, but one of the major figures in the entire history of music."

The intelligentsia goes before, the public follows after—sometimes. An all-Sibelius program attests, however, a widening circle of interest that coincides with the appearance of a Sibelius literature in English. For several years Mr. Cecil Gray's admirable little volume remained companionless on our shelves. Two have been added in the last few months and one need not be a prophet to foresee that Sibelius will soon need a whole shelf to himself. The latest is "Sibelius—a 'close-up'" by his only pupil, Bengt de Törne" (Faber & Faber, London: 6s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, $1.75).

Nothing could be more Boswellian than the almost extreme reverence with which he approaches, reports and discusses the great man, his sayings, doings, and works. Not a breath of criticism, not a shadow of doubt or misgiving, beclouds these transparent pages. If anything could reduce the Stracheyites to speechlessness it would be such a book as this. The less cynical will enjoy the novelty. But for all his artless hero-worship Mr. de Törne, being a practising musician, has much to tell us of great value about the outlook and methods of his master.

Perhaps nothing is more upsetting for the amateur than the devastating difference which often exists between the judgments of the composer and those of conventional criticism. The other day a letter from Delius, written in 1917, was sold at Sotheby's. It included the passage: "You ask me what I think of Beethoven—his music has never given me the great thrill—but he is an intellectual giant. . . . His chorus works are tedious. I am also indifferent to Haydn and Mozart. I prefer Bach by far, who always interests me."

Mr. de Törne tells us that in discussing some of the classical composers, Sibelius declared Beethoven to be the master whom he had always admired above all others as the great dominating figure in the art of music. "Do you know," he went on to ask, "whom I consider the two greatest geniuses of the orchestra? You will be surprised to hear it: Mozart and Mendelssohn." Many will share this surprise. On the other hand, to Sibelius the name of Wagner is, as the children say, mud. "Wagner is rude, brutal, vulgar and completely lacking in delicacy! For instance, he shouts: 'I love you, I love you.'" Sibelius is convinced that the influence of Wagner and his followers has been disastrous to the evolution of music. As a final fling: "Look at his orchestration, that mass of different instruments in unison! Wagner reminds me of his former friend and later antagonist Nietzsche, who always suggests a butler who has been created a baron."

As the prelector of superman was not a composer one can only surmise that Sibelius does not like the Nietzschean philosophy. But observe the adroitness with which the composer and the philosopher are flattened out with one blow! Wagner may shout at the top of his voice "I love you," but Sibelius does not by any means murmur "I dislike you. I dislike you." Behind the violence—Wagner and Beethoven were equally vehement—lie tremendously strong aesthetic convictions, without which, apparently, no one can produce really great music. Poor Nietzsche himself, by the way, saw clearly enough that one day such seeming contradictions would have to be transcended. The lion is also the lamb and, without intent, Mr. de Törne draws for us the portrait of an exceptionally kind, lovable and great man.

"You know," said Sibelius to his pupil, "I could talk to you about the orchestra every day for a year, without exhausting the subject. . . . Everybody can learn the average conservatoire orchestration, but that is still very far from real instrumentation. It has become a fashion of late to make the orchestra purvey for the successful tradesman and earn his applause." He would never admit, we are told, the claims of the more popular aesthetic currents. Mr. de Törne's description of this particular lesson is one of the best things in his book.

Sibelius began by explaining that the orchestra has in it everything—except the pedal. "You see, if you don't create an artificial pedal for your orchestration there will be holes in it, and some passages will sound ragged. Many composers, even great geniuses, either never discover this or entirely forgot it. . . ." Liszt is given as an instance of one who never found the orchestral equivalent to the piano pedal: "He is too pianistic in his orchestral works and too orchestral in his piano pieces." This chapter, explaining how Sibelius himself creates this orchestral pedal, is alone more valuable and instructive than many a whole course of "average conservatoire orchestration."

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Student's Letters From Home May Make All the Difference

Helpful Words From Mother or Dad Have Been Turning Points in Many a Crisis at School or College

By Katharine Henry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He was a handicapped, backwoods boy from the mountain regions,—educators would call him handicapped—and he was working his way through college. But his face glowed as he spoke of home.

"When I wrote my Sunday evening letter to Mother, I had a hard time to think of something to write for Buddy. You see I'm the oldest of eight, and I try to send a message to each of the seven.

"On Sunday evenings Mother makes a big pot of cocoa, and Buddy knows that I like it. So in my last two letters I said, 'Tell Buddy to drink a cup of cocoa for me.' But I had to think of something else this time. Mother wrote that when my letter comes they all hang round her while she reads it. When she read about the cocoa in the last one Buddy said, 'Pshaw, he wrote that last week.' So this time I asked if he's seen any little rabbits."

Two Pictures Painted

That boy's words painted a picture for me: Away back in the hills, in a plain cabin, a mother sits in a low chair, resting a bit, while she reads the letter from the far-away boy. He is the only one of her brood that is not in the home nest; the other seven are hanging over her shoulder, leaning against her knees, standing on the rockers of her chair, eagerly drinking in every word of the letter.

A second picture: In that same kitchen, in the evening. The only person there is the mother bending over the table, lead pencil in hand, as she labors over her letter to the boy. She stops often. She doesn't know how to spell some of the words. But she doesn't quit. She simply does the best she can. She runs out of news, too. But she tells him of the storm that broke the old apple tree; the wild ducks that lived in the swamp all winter; that Rover's foot is better; and such homely fare.

Here in the college, the boy watches for the letter. He knows it will come; she never fails him. He can see the familiar things she writes about; and if there is a twinge of homesickness, there is also a warm glow of pleasure and renewed courage.

He needs all the courage she can inspire in him. I am telling you about a real boy, one that I see every day. A three-room school is the largest he ever saw before he came here to college, where everything is so large, so strange, so different. In his sophomore year he is still a bit dazed.

He is poor. His lessons are hard, as he came without adequate preparation; and he works part time. But he has no thought of quitting. Not with a mother like that behind him. She is helping him toward the education and culture that she missed. Unconsciously she is getting some of it now, through his letters and his home-comings.

And a Girl Who Cared

Thinking of that boy brought to my mind a girl of my own college days. The evening mail was distributed at nine o'clock, and of course every girl went to the hall eagerly expectant. One fortunate girl had four letters. Others had three, two, none. Betty hugged to her heart a letter from her mother every night. But one girl came evening after evening, evening after evening, hoping against hope—and went away empty-handed. For weeks at a time she went, and returned to her room empty-handed, more than once, to cry it out by herself. She was bitterly disappointed, and she felt humiliated. There was a good-sized family at home, in comfortable circumstances, but no one gave enough thought to the girl to write her a letter. At last she found a way to get mail. She wrote for samples of all kinds of dry goods; she asked questions, enclosing return postage; sent for catalogues; bought trinkets by mail. It was a pathetic substitute, but it saved her from the "Nothing for you" that was too difficult for her sensitive temperament to meet. Yet if that girl had, in her loneliness, met the wrong person and had gone astray, how her family would have condemned her!

I know a college professor who prizes his mother's letters above any others he receives. For years she would not write. Her own education was limited; and she was timid. But when, one day she heard that he had said he would prize a letter from her more than one from the King of England, she did some thinking.

That evening she sat down in her own room with pencil and paper and wrote, with many erasures and corrections. The next evening she copied it in ink. It wasn't easy. Her hand was not used to the pen. But when her boy's letter came back she was so happy she wanted to write again. The oftener she wrote, the easier it became. Now one of her pleasures is her weekly letter to him. She keeps a slip of paper near her, and when she thinks of something about the home or the community that will interest him, she makes a note of it.

Kept Him From Quitting

One college boy wrote a broken-hearted letter to his mother, and asked to be allowed to come home. He wanted to quit. He had gone into a debating contest and was so scared when his turn came that he had not been able to say a word. All the boys laughed at him. He wanted to come home.

But that mother went to the boy's room and hunted out his old history book. Then she wrote him an account of the time when Washington came back from the campaign against the Indians and, in the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg, the Speaker commended the young soldier for bravery and leadership. She reminded the boy that, when Washington opened his lips to reply, before the whole assembly no words would come, and the kindly Speaker had to talk for him. Her last sentences were, "So great a man as Washington went through the same experience you did. But he didn't quit. And you won't either. Anybody can quit. It takes a man to go on. You can do it, I know you can."

That boy is now an able lawyer.

Theodore Roosevelt's letters to his children are full of encouragement. Once he wrote, "Blessed Kermit. Don't worry about the lessons, old boy. I know you are studying hard. Don't get cast down. Sometimes in life, both at school and afterwards, fortune will go against anyone, but if he just keeps on pegging away, and doesn't lose his courage, things always take a turn for the better in the end."

I know two busy mothers of large families who see to it that each home child in turn writes to the absent one, so that there are two letters every week. Into each one the mother slips a page of her own.

Who Can Measure It

In a little Virginia cottage lived a girl and her mother, both of whom longed for an education for the girl. By dint of work and sacrifice they achieved it. The girl came down to a school where, at first, she looked like a misfit. She was older than the others, she was not pretty, her wardrobe was very plain. But she was so earnest, so sincere, so kind, that before the first year was over she had won a place for herself in school, and in hearts as well. Before the end of her school life she was a general favorite.

It was in the days of many, many flowers for sweet girl graduates, and that loving mother was afraid her daughter on graduation day would have none. So, in her hillside garden she planted and petted with loving care, a row of sweet peas "so I'll have some for Janie."

On commencement day Janie had as many, and as beautiful flowers as any girl in the class. Friends saw to that. But she carried her mother's sweet peas.

The home letters. And that row of sweet peas. Who can measure their power?

Gerda Fulder, Boston

College Girls Deeply Interested in 'Outdoor Activities'

Boston's Back Bay region is so full of schools and colleges, and so accessible to others, that one finds students on every hand. These girls are from Wellesley College, we are told, but their presence in the Fenway, capturing a lovely view of the Boston Museum of Art and its reflection in the river, would indicate that they are taking one of the special courses in sketching or painting at the Museum Art School. With the first hint of softness in the air and the last farewell of summer, at the height of the autumn color, students are found at all vantage points, covering pieces of canvas or sketching blocks with lovely bits of the Fenway, the Charles River Reservation, Harvard's cluster of towers and gables, or the corner of some quaint old high-shouldered building of an earlier day.

'Youth Hails Adventure'

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last year we published on this page an article about youth hostels in England, but we believe this is the first Round Table letter about "yostling." Glad to hear from you, Mr. A. D. J.—Chairman.

"Yostling" in England

England

Dear Chairman:

Miss Z. B.'s interesting letter about the A. Y. H. has prompted me to write about the Y. H. A.

The Youth Hostel Association, which is responsible for the hostels in England and Wales, is a very democratic organization. One night at a hostel is sufficient to convince anyone of that. The easy atmosphere of friendliness, which sometimes bursts forth into open hilarity but which is often mellowed by the open air and good food, is just the opposite of dictatorship.

The hostlers themselves are a cheery, heterogeneous race. So many types are present that no one can possibly feel out of place. The cost is so small that there are as many office boys as undergraduates, and no hostel is complete without at least one friend from overseas. And yet, in spite of all this, the membership of the Y. H. A. is most strictly limited to those action-loving people who spend their time in the open air, walking or cycling, and lest the spirit of idle content should sap the vitality of the hostlers, it is decreed that no one may sleep more than three nights in succession at any one hostel.

Just as the members differ so widely in everything except their love of the countryside, so the actual hostels differ as widely as possible, except in their friendly welcome and hearty meals. There are very modern hostels, like that at Holmbury St. Mary, with shower baths and electric cooking; and there are the very old buildings, acquired and renovated by the National Trust and presented to the Y. H. A.

The hostel at Winchester is an old water mill, built in the seventeenth century, astride the River Itchen. Here hostlers can bathe in the chilly mill stream whose waters are still churned by the venerable old wheel. But the most romantic of all is the fourteenth-century chapel of the Knights Templar, which serves as a hostel at Godsfield. The chapel itself, with a lofty pointed roof, lancet windows and thick flint walls, is used as the common room, while the adjoining buildings, which were built for the monks and the Canterbury pilgrims, are the dormitories.

The initials Y. H. A. stand for the slogan, "Youth Hails Adventure." Youth hosteling ("yostling," as we call it) really is an adventure. Every minute out in the country is a pleasure to the town dweller, but when there is a cosy hostel waiting to welcome you at the end of a day's journey and fresh friendships waiting to be made, then that pleasure becomes an adventure. It is a pleasure to remember nights spent at the hostels and days spent in the care-free countryside; it is very pleasant to recall the friendships made, the discoveries made, the sights seen and the hills climbed. It is indeed a pleasure to remember, but to plan more yostling—that is adventure.

(Mr.) A. D. J.

With Many Lands

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

It might interest Miss J. M. of Scotland, Miss M. F. C. of Illinois and others to read a bit of a letter that a member of my family received from the Yorkshire contributor, Mr. T. T., whose letter was in the Round Table, May 18: "For many, many years has my hobby been 'writing letters,' and now I have contacts in Germany, Palestine, India, Egypt, China and your own country. My nearest contact is Zurich, Switzerland, and at this moment my correspondent is planning a trip to Horbury (June 5, 1937). Last year I had two Danes here, and a fortnight ago there came yet another Dane (a friend of a former visitor), from Copenhagen.

A year ago last Christmas Day I met a Chinese lady who was headmistress in a school at An-tung and who was the superior of another of my correspondents. We had a wonderful day together, and later she returned to that country via Liberia, to tell my Chinese 'brother,' Chi En Lien, just what I was like." He closes with the wish that we may soon find the truth in the Chinese proverb, "All over the world . . . we are brothers."

As I feel that these international relations are doing much for the enlightenment of our neighbors' ways and modes, I, too, plead for the continuance of Round Table contributions and correspondents.

(Miss) L. B.

Enlarging One's Boundaries

Canal Zone

Dear Friends:

Many times I have been tempted to write. Finally, upon reading about the trip of Miss Z. B. and her girl friend, decided I would immediately fulfill my desire.

Last February a party of seven, using two cars, left Panama City for the Volcan, a distance of about 360 miles. That isn't very far, but they don't have good roads all the way. As it happened, they were trying to complete parts of the road near the Volcan before the rainy season started. We had good roads for 223 miles, then the fun began, it took us hours to go over just a few miles. Mountainous roads and so narrow at places, it seemed there were just a few inches to spare on either side of the car.

The scenery, however, made up for everything—trees and so many interesting flowers, varieties of orchids, immense ferns standing at least six feet high. We reached the top of a mountain, and, looking down, we could see the winding Tabasara River, curving into a perfect horseshoe. Then, looking to the left, not very far away, we saw the Pacific Ocean. A glorious sight.

The second day in the Volcan we went hiking through the woods, and were rewarded beautifully by finding a cluster of orchids. There were 18 on the one clump, "Trichopilia Suavis," a white orchid with red spots and yellow coloring near the center. Another day we visited three coffee plantations.

At night we used three and four blankets, hardly believable in the tropics. In the afternoon, after four o'clock, we had to wear coat or sweater. The weather was delightful.

(Miss) E. V. B.

Welcome to our first member from the Canal Zone! One by one we add Round Tablers from new points, with "Hands Around the World" for our goal. Miss E. V. B. doesn't tell us what "the Volcan" is. Is it a region of volcanoes?

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Teaching Agriculture In Tasmania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hobart, Tasmania

The interesting story of the development of the teaching of agriculture in the state schools of Tasmania was told to the Hobart Rotary Club by the Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Gordon S. Cunningham.

Five years ago, Mr. Cunningham was head teacher of a small country school and made such a successful attempt to interest the children in rural activities that the Education Department sent him to the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, New South Wales, in order that he might fit himself to enlarge the scope of his work on his return to Tasmania. Now some branch of agriculture is practiced in more than 200 schools and the number is steadily growing.

The teaching covers pasture work, vegetable growing, floriculture, orchard work, tree-growing, calf clubs, sheep clubs, poultry clubs and stock judging. Pastoral work carried on in more than 100 schools is based largely on seed, plant and soil study, graph records of plant growth and weather conditions being systematically kept so that the children can assess the relative feed values of plants and know their soil and climatic requirements. Vegetable growing is carried on in more than 100 schools, the gardens being treated as miniature farms, and each school endeavors to compile a local garden calendar.

Boys are encouraged to find a profitable hobby for their leisure hours and 90 per cent of them have gardens at home by means of which they contribute to the family food supply besides earning a little pocket money. Funds from the sale of vegetables grown in school gardens are controlled by teachers and children, records of income and expenditure are kept and sales committees appointed. Funds are used for buying equipment needed by the school, thus fostering a spirit of pride and independence. The members of the calf club at the Preolenna school own pure bred stock worth £300. Poultry breeding is practiced in both town and country schools.

The effect of this form of practical education is seen in the outlook and character of the children. Apart from the knowledge gained, they develop initiative, independence, thrift and pride in their homes, schools and community.

A Book on Choosing a School

Porter Sargent's Handbook Full of Searching Comment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The rapidity of changes in American private schools indicates that the private school method of education in the United States is alive and functioning. Within the past year or so, "A fuller enrollment and increased income has brought new personnel, new tendencies and emphases. Emerging personalities recognize the new world we face—and there is always a new world for those who can face it." So says Porter Sargent, in the voluminous and fascinating "preface" to the twenty-first edition of his annual "Handbook of Private Schools" (Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston. $6).

Mr. Sargent's "Handbook" makes available rather full information, gathered, sifted and personally evaluated by Mr. Sargent, concerning most of the private schools in the United States and some in other countries, with the purpose of helping parents to choose the school that best meets the individual needs of their child. In addition to an index, the schools are collected according to geographical locations, with further lists and descriptions according to whether they are boys' schools, girls', junior colleges, co-educational, or schools to meet special needs. A section on camps is included also, and a section listing educational associations, firms of interest to private schools, magazines, etc. A most useful setup.

Anyone who has owned one of the Sargent Handbooks, however, is likely, upon receiving his new edition, to turn first of all to the inimitable "preface." Like Bernard Shaw's, Mr. Sargent's prefaces are adequate reason for publishing the rest of the book. We always enjoy his pithy, searching comments on the educational scene. Whether we agree with him or not (and we usually hope we won't, for his remarks are then the more stimulating and thought-provoking), we can never miss a word.

"What's doing in the educational world, what has been the thought and utterance of the foremost minds that are likely to affect the youth today and the coming generation"—this is his avowed purpose in these introductory chapters. From his close personal contacts with schools and school people, his constant interviewing of parents and children (he runs a school advisory bureau in connection with the handbooks), he is peculiarly equipped to comment.

The two great intellectual events of the year, according to Mr. Sargent, were the Harvard Tercentenary and the meeting of the revivified British Association. "The one challenged our culture. The other called for the application of the results of (natural) science to our educational processes," in his opinion. His briefs on each of the Harvard Tercentenary contributions made by the scholars from many lands who participated, and his quotations from President Conant's pungent and incisive analyses of the problems and the needs of the educational world today make stimulating reading.

As to the justification of private schools (where public schools are good and must be supported anyway) he injects into his discussion, or monograph, the idea of the grave need of democratic countries for private initiative, an educational emphasis upon the individual, perhaps less possible in the large groups and highly socialized form of organization obtaining in the average public or free school in the United States.

These volumes, as much for their vigorous introductions as for their private school information, find their way annually into most wide-awake public libraries, club bookshelves and many a private home. A "Summer Camp Guide" comes out each year in time for use in choosing a vacation camp.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Hostel for Boy Offenders

Supervises Their First Months Back in City Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

A new experiment in the treatment of the young offender was started in Birmingham about 18 months ago when Copeley Hill Hostel was opened at Erdington as a place of residence for boys who, after spending six months at Shawbury Approved School, had obtained work in the city.

Shawbury, which is a Warwickshire country school with an important farming side, at the same time became a "short term" school for boys between 14 and 16—boys who had been before a Children's Court, but whom the magistrates felt there was no need to keep in an approved school for several years. No boy who is sent to Shawbury now is expected to remain there for more than nine months and many are moved on to the Copeley Hill Hostel at the end of six months. These are chiefly boys who have come from city homes and who will probably spend their lives in city surroundings.

A number of magistrates felt that the change from life in a country school—a little world in itself—was too sudden if the boys went direct from that school to live in their own homes or in ordinary lodgings in a large town and Mr. and Mrs. Barrow Cadbury, both of whom are on the Birmingham Bench, offered to build and equip a city hostel where the boys could live for about six months after they had returned to factory work and could have some superintendence and guidance.

This was done with the consent of the Home Office and the first batch of boys was sent from Shawbury to the Copeley Hill Hostel 18 months ago. So now there has been time to see how the scheme works. On the whole it seems to be a great success.

Wholesome Recreation Provided

The hostel is not cut off from the outside world in any way. It stands on a hill-top in its own pleasant grounds, within walking distance of several factories. An open-air swimming bath, a playing field and a hard tennis court are provided for the boys as well as a woodwork and hobbies room. There is an unlimited supply of hot water and the boys may have as many baths as they like; every boy must take at least one hot bath a week.

The kitchens and pantries are equipped with the most modern labor-saving devices and arrangements for the hygienic cooking and preservation of food. In the dining-room is a radio which the boys often turn on while they are eating their evening meal. That meal is served to them as they come in from work in twos and threes. For the midday meal they are given sandwiches to take with them to the factories where they are working.

The bedrooms are pleasant little rooms. A few of them have been carefully decorated by their young owners with pictures and flowers. There are one or two small dormitories where new boys sleep when there are not enough separate bedrooms to go round. They are promoted to rooms of their own as a reward for tidiness and good conduct.

All the boys at Copeley Hill bring in their wages at the end of the week and every week three-halfpence in the shilling is returned to each wage-earner as pocket money. At the same time one penny in the shilling is put into the bank for him. Then his tram fares are deducted, and one-sixth of the remainder is spent on his clothes. The rest of his wage helps to pay for his board in the hostel. When the boy leaves the hostel he is not only properly equipped with clothing but he has a nice little sum in hand with which to start his life in lodgings or at home.

Gain the Boys' Confidence

It is clear that the success of an experiment of this kind must depend largely on the personality of the warden and matron. The middle-aged couple in charge of the Copeley Hill Hostel know exactly how to deal with the boys who are in their charge and seem able to gain their confidence in a wonderful way. Their former experience as heads of the Children's Remand Home in Birmingham has been a great help to them in the pioneer work at Copeley Hill.

Old boys, whose homes are in other parts of the country, but who have found work in Birmingham and are living in lodgings still regard Copeley Hill as their real home, and often go in, in the evening or at the week-end, to see the warden and matron, and talk to them about their new experiences.

Films Extensively Used In Rochester Schools

Visual education through the use of classroom films and slides has reached a high point of development in the Rochester, N. Y., public schools, embracing 45 elementary schools, 11 junior-senior high schools, and a technical high school, according to a report to the Rochester Section of the American Chemical Society, which will be host to 3500 chemists at the society's ninety-fourth meeting, Sept. 6 to 10.

Lessons in natural science, literature, guidance, art, and current history are broadcast daily by the Rochester School of the Air not only to the classes in the city but also to many classes throughout up-state New York and the Province of Ontario.

The Explorer

Whenever I see a tall pine tree
I always want to climb it,
And view the world and all its scenes,
And find out what the map-book means.

George Rousseau, aged 11
Luther Burbank School

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The Home Forum

Weeds in Their Glory

WEEDING is a humiliating task. The hoe at worst allows one to stand; but a time comes when any tool is too wholesale in its destruction, and one must kneel to the earth to disentangle frail seedlings from their offensively robust rivals. Then perspective alters. The row which had been a few modest rods, now stretches to the horizon, and the weeds spring from the earth with a jungle-like vigor. But, in exchange, every plant takes on a new personality, and the detail of its form strikes the eye with unaccustomed interest. Such beauty and familiarity there is in these pirates of the garden, the clean-leaved bindweed twining so precisely, sorrel with its smudged leaves and pale pink flowers, tangled chickweeds, thread-leaved spurry.

Every season rings its changes, and even parts of the same garden have different floras. One part of my Lancashire garden was overrun with pale pink fumitory, another with fat hen, a third with enchanter's nightshade. How beautiful many of the names are—fossil history, cottage simplicity, or simply smooth unintelligible sounds. Who was the good king Henry who named the goosefoot, or Robert who christened the red-stemmed geranium? "Cups and Saucers," "Shepherd's Purse," coltsfoot, these explain themselves by their color or shape; but why is the arum "Lords and Ladies," or that small blue spike "bugle," or that tall weed "figwort"?

One's hands work slowly through the forest, and at the end of the row one has learned much of the ways in which the weeds grip the earth, the deep-driving dock, the matted couch, the succulent tangle of chickweed; and, when one turns to survey the desolation behind, already speedwell and fat hen who have played possum under the hoe, are lifting their heads cautiously to see if it is safe to grow again.

* * *

WHY SHOULD ONE consider flowers beautiful at all? No doubt, their colors have some stimuli and associations and even the shapes have some intrinsic pattern-like appeal, but the most part is a convention which we have accepted for so long as to have forgotten its origins. Weeds are most beautiful at their most rampant, and the massed legions of the field-weeds often rival the Dutch bulb-fields in their glory. In front of this house where I write, the hill falls slowly away down a sea of ripening grass to a swampy bottom; it rises again in rectangles of geometric orchard and cultivated field to rough pastures and a dark spruce wood, green apple-trees and stripes of brown ploughland, ribbed potatoes, and three great squares of lemon yellow beneath the dark line of pointed spruce trees, oat-fields infested with charlock, wild mustard, a weed of a thousand names and none endearing, yet of beauty undeniable.

* * *

THERE ARE FAVORED lands where the cornflower is a pest. I saw it first in Brittany, mingling its glorious blue with mauve corncockles in the thin wheat. The sea was near at hand, lapping at the weed-covered rocks of that iron coast, and barren headlands, creeping out above the water, were patched with purple bugloss and the misty blue of alfalfa run wild. I saw the cornflowers next beside the Baltic, a rippling sea of bluish rye, pale shot silk above the deep blue undertone of the massed cornflowers. In the short wheat of Brittany the cornflowers had been just tall enough to hold their own; here in the long-stemmed rye they stretched their necks successfully to the light, and in the rarer golden-green wheat they towered like giants, blue heads high above the nodding ears.

* * *

THE GOLDEN SHEEN of buttercups in an English meadow in spring, dandelions crowding upon the old gray wall of a Lancashire farm, the white veil of sheep's parsley along the edges of woods—weeds come back as a memory of moving beauty. I remember a hillside in France. On its crest stood the massive earthen rampart of a primitive wooden castle burned by Henry II of England; at its foot was a little sleepy village with a crumbling abbey of all ages, and, in between, the sloping pasture was a sheet of tall pink foxgloves. I remember the valley of Wyhierovo in the Polish Corridor where the old Prussian estates were being broken up, and the fields of the raw new farms were butter-yellow with evening primroses, waist-deep. I remember the burned woodlands and pastures of Oregon where fireweed, the great willow-herb, grew in its millions among charred stumps, turning the blackened waste to a glory of rich pinkish mauve. I remember Jamaican pastures, where the smooth-barked twisted guava trees writhed above a scarlet and yellow waste of ipecacuanha.

* * *

BUT THE MOST beautiful of all field-weeds is the poppy. Once I was shepherd on a Sussex farm, high upon the South Downs. In a field of red clover, booming with bumblebees, I was pitching the hurdles for the morrow's sheep-fold; beyond a fence of tarred wire-netting was the true down, close-clipped turf where tiny harebells quivered in the wind; then a deep lane full of tangled blue vetch that ramped up the rounded quickthorn hedges, and, above, the curves of two bare downs meeting so low as to give a glimpse of coastal plain and the mist that hid the summer sea.

I was backing the heavy plaited hurdles, when a voice hailed me. The local clergyman was standing in the lane; but, when I came up to him, he had turned his back upon my sheep-fold and was looking over the field that sloped down towards the valley, a poor crop of wheat on a thin chalky soil and growing through it a sheet of scarlet poppies, a glory of red, unnatural in that soft green land. "The scarlet army of the corn," he quoted, and we stood there together, gazing into that blaze of color in which thought melted and was lost.

J. S. ERSKINE

Egyptian Sunset

OVER the plain, over the river, the bowl of the sky fills at evening with tender light. In the west, a piercing yellow appears, then a narrow misty belt of grey-green. Then the palest mauve-pink begins, deepening quickly to a massive dark mauve spreading up to the dove-blue of the zenith. Towards the east the sky is lightened by flashes of reflected red mingled with pearly blue, violet-grey, flamingo-pink, till, a minute later, a hard, steely blue touches the reddish-yellow hills of the desert. In the east, the light turns colder, the pink greyer. Meanwhile, in the west, the lowest strip has deepened to a vicious sulphur-yellow. The river, over which a black bird glides in a slanting light, has turned yellow again, with grey-blue ripples, thrown into a chaos of light and shadow by the play of the little waves. . . . For, meanwhile, the night, rising from the east, has taken possession of the west and overcome the red-yellow belt at that proudest point where the light of day sank.—From "The Nile," by EMIL LUDWIG (New York: Viking Press).

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MARKET AT PONTOISE: *A Painting by Camille Pissarro*

CAMILLE Pissarro (1831-1903) was one of that valiant group of French painters who were popularly dubbed Impressionists. With Monet and Sisley, Renoir and Cézanne, he withstood the vicissitudes of the enterprising artist in Paris of the 1860's and the 1870's, investigating the potentialities of color with the help of newly developed theories, translating scenes of nature into the language of color. Small touches of paint of all intensities and value were intended to convey the elusive effect of light on objects. These painters were pioneers with fortitude and taste. They broke ground for all eventual developments in painting; above all, they enlarged enormously the effective use of pigment.

Camille Pissarro is not as well-known as his fellow Impressionists, although he was certainly influential and much respected. He was influenced by Corot, but developed his style for the most part by himself. Paul Cézanne learned much of what he knew of Impressionism from Pissarro.

Pissarro's pictures reveal his attentiveness to fugitive light which flickers and changes and makes objects upon which it falls seem unsubstantial. It is silvery, cool light contrived with a greater variety of colors than one suspects in a passing glance.

The Impressionists painted any subject which had an interesting "theme" of light. They were devoted to the surface, to the effect. They were indifferent to form, to design and other considerations. By the 1890's (this canvas was painted in 1895), new developments were taking place, and Impressionism, already established, was being replaced by fresh and more radical theories. With such speed do modern styles develop and change! But the Impressionists will remain noteworthy in art history for their pioneering with color and for the actual painting of handsome pictures.

D. A.

Humour on Two Sides of the Atlantic

DON MARQUIS thinks Dickens' Pickwick Papers the most delightful of all classic humour, but Mark Twain confided to his diary: "I have no sense of humour. In illustration of this fact I will say—by way of confession—that if there is a humorous passage in the Pickwick Papers I have never been able to find it."

That being the state of affairs among experts, it is clear that ordinary individuals are rarely going to agree on what is funny, even if they live in the same square and take the same exercises every morning. And between whole nations, with their distinct traditions, cultures, ways of life, the disagreements about humour are bound to be intense and steady. Therefore if there exists any other ground of coolness between two peoples—such as, for instance, the fact that one of them has been queer enough in the first place to live on the wrong side of the ocean—it is going to be very easy for each one to work up a conviction that the other has no sense of humour at all, or an extremely vulgar one. . . . If we could approach the humour problem in this same magnanimous spirit, it seems to me that some sort of reconciliation might be effected.

When you turn to the great humorists, you find very small trace of this play-hostility on either side of the Atlantic. The welcome accorded both to Mark Twain and Artemus Ward by English men of letters was an event in American history. You might almost say that American humour, like the poetry of Walt Whitman, was discovered by certain lively-minded Englishmen. There is, indeed, no record in our own literature of what Artemus Ward was. To feel the presence of this extraordinary character, one of the finest flowers of our culture, you have to go to the files of Punch or the London Spectator. I have already quoted the tribute paid to him and to "transatlantic humour" as a whole, in the London Times on the occasion of his famous lectures at Egyptian Hall. The tribute paid to England's sense of humour by our great humorists and comedians who have actually gone over there and appealed to it, is equally enthusiastic. W. C. Fields' favourite humorist after Mark Twain is W. W. Jacobs, and when I called his attention to the international character of this choice he said:

"The British have a finer sense of humour than we have—they don't like wise-cracks."

Charlie Chaplin spoke in similar vein:

"The British have a healthy, soulful, boisterous humour, very witty too, and never clever."

Stephen Leacock in "My Discovery of England," describing his lecture experiences there, finds no words strong enough in which to cry yes to the question: "Have the English any Sense of Humour?"

"If the English are inferior to the Americans in humour, I, for one, am at a loss to see where it comes in. . . . If there is an audience capable of more laughter and more generous appreciation than an audience in London, or Bristol, or Aberdeen, I should like to lecture to it."—From "Enjoyment of Laughter," by MAX EASTMAN. (New York: Simon & Schuster. London: Hamish Hamilton.)

Rest

TRUDGING the long white road that leads to town
I always stop to lean across the bridge
And watch where drifting bubbles follow down
Their pallid shadows on the pebbly ledge
And sandy bottom, and the lean brown trout
Flip off like shadows when the sun's about.

GERALD RAFFERTY

Driving to the Theatre With Ellen Terry

EVERY evening we would drive down to the theatre in a carriage with one horse: and when there were rehearsals I would would often drive down there with her. Occasionally during the drive there would be a word said about the work we were to do—but not often. We drove along the full length of the Cromwell Road, a street at no time conducive to conversation—but, on issuing out again into the light of day, into the bright bustle of Brompton, the pulse did quicken to some extent and we would turn to our parts and study them. . . .

It was pleasant, of course, to sit next to E. T. and see the shops go by, but this was sometimes spoilt because E. T. would sometimes stop at a house in the Cromwell Road and call for Miss Audrey C——, a young lady of peach-like appearance and a fluttering way, for whom, after a few years, I managed to awaken a dormant jealousy. I wanted my mother all to myself, and the presence of this young lady was one of the first threats of a serious rift.

It was the carriage that did it. There one was with E. T. in a magnificent boat for two—horse and coachman looking eagerly forward—and plenty of adventures, like passing DEAR ROBERT HEATH, arriving at the Wellington Monument, and gliding down along the Green Park—having Giuliano's pointed out to one—then a glimpse of Solomon's, the fruiterer, with its window dressed with stupendous figs, peaches, pears, and the rarest of pineapples—a window full of colour and expensiveness. Then the Burlington Arcade—Sotheran's, and the last pause of the traffic at Piccadilly Circus. . . .

The last part of the drive took us down the Strand, and we turned up at Burleigh Street, stopping at the first door to the right—I think it was the first door. This was the private entrance to the theatre—not the stage door, which was in that day further up and round the corner, in Exeter Street. This private entrance in Burleigh Street originally led through a long and narrow passage to the Royal Box on the first tier, but as the passage passed by the rooms which Irving used as his offices, he had a door made in the wall, and thus was able to reach his rooms without going by way of the stage door. . . .

Getting into the Lyceum by the stage-door and down the dark and dreadful passage, I would arrive at the stage, on the prompt side—and would see my mother on the other side—the O. P. side—at which she had arrived by coming along the somewhat less murky passage leading from the private entrance.

We would both find the whole company assembled in the sun which poured down, even on foggy days, and lit up the clearing in that dark forest which we call the stage.—From "Ellen Terry and Her Secret Self," by EDWIN GORDON CRAIG (New York: Dutton).

Summer Evening

THE misty gray of evening falls again
While crickets and a wakeful robin sing;
The moths are circling near my window-pane;
The night-hawk skims along on tiny wing.

Footsteps and voices float in from the street;
The stars outside are pale, the lamps are bright;
The breeze is cool and damp and faintly sweet
As summer evening deepens into night.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND

"As a man spareth his own son"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FULL understanding of divine Love has come to humanity through the revelation of Christian Science. God's tender compassion for His creation was shown by the prophet Malachi when he declared (Malachi 3:17), "And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him."

Most of us can understand the love of parents for their children; how they long to spare them suffering, and are always ready to give them what they need, especially when they are loving and obedient. The comparison of divine Love to a man who spares his beloved son, has a universal appeal. Christian Science destroys the erroneous belief that God sends suffering, pain, disease, and death to His children, and reveals His true nature as infinite, unchanging Love, ever present and available.

With the understanding that God is Love comes a simple, trustful reliance upon Him in times of danger. Then, as we learn to understand Him better, and to apply this understanding to our daily problems, thought expands to a higher comprehension of the vastness, the infinitude, of Love's power and presence.

The spiritual understanding of God as Love brings with it the knowledge of His ability to heal, guide, and protect, and also shows us that obedience to Him as our creator, our Father-Mother God, is required of us, obedience through which we gain the consciousness of our unity with our divine source. We, as God's children, must express divine Love. The teachings of Christian Science show us how we may do this, for it reveals our divine selfhood, which is ever loving, beloved, and lovable. Divine Love is the source of man's being, the ultimate of spiritual perfection; and to love is an essential of Christian healing.

In a poem entitled "Love" (Poems, p. 7), Mary Baker Eddy writes,

"Fed by Thy love divine we live,
For Love alone is Life."

If we would enjoy health, happiness, and abundance, we should keep the channels of thought open in order to be fed by divine Love, for we need to receive if we would give. The love of God which we rely upon for guidance and protection, must be expressed by us in love to our neighbor. Divine Love is more fully realized when we express the spiritual qualities of toleration, patience, loving-kindness, consideration, and such like. An increasing understanding of God will cause us to manifest these qualities more fully, until there will be no room for self-pity, pride, ingratitude, hate, or any other opposite of Love.

All through the Bible we find promises of Love's protecting care for His children; but mankind sometimes lacks the faith to trust these promises. They are fulfilled in our experience proportionately as we learn to love, understand, and obey God. Thoughts that tempt us to believe that evil is more powerful than good must be overcome through the understanding of His unfailing goodness and power.

We sometimes fail to experience the fulfillment of the divine promises, because we do not understand that they are available now, today. The prophet Isaiah declared (Isaiah 1:19), "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land." Sometimes while we are trying, to the best of our ability, to fulfill this divine requirement, we neglect to claim the fruit of our obedience, and spend our time wondering why we have failed, when we should be joyfully claiming the dominion which rightfully belongs to the beloved of the Father.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 373), Mrs. Eddy writes, "If we are Christians on all moral questions, but are in darkness as to the physical exemption which Christianity includes, then we must have more faith in God on this subject and be more alive to His promises." Christian Scientists are demonstrating today, all over the world, that the Bible promises can be realized here and now as they overcome all that is unlike good. Man's spiritual birthright of dominion includes freedom from every form of evil, from poverty and pain, from loneliness and grief, sickness, sin, and death.

Divine Love does not send affliction to its children in order to punish them. The pagan concept of God as the author of evil, as well as of good, is giving way to the Christianly scientific revelation of His nature as Life, Truth, and Love. Concerning the nature of God as Love, Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 6): "'God is Love.' More than this we cannot ask, higher we cannot look, farther we cannot go."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gift Harvest

BLUEBERRIES are being cultivated! Tales of luscious sky-colored balls the size of grapes, grown in orderly rows, now put to shame the breathless accounts brought back by some large-hatted explorer who has just discovered a pasture full of "beauties."

Yet the wild berries will still be sought. For it is debatable whether there is more pleasure in picking the berries or in eating the pies. A long, sunny summer afternoon of dropping clusters of delphinium-blue beads into a pail seems an afternoon well spent. If the day be hot, so much the better. A hot day in a blueberry patch brings out the full essence of summer.

There is a lovely and—in these industrial days—rare joy in gathering wild fruits from the earth; the gift to men of a harvest no human hand planted, an abundance "without money and without price."

E. B.

„Wie ein Mann seines Sohnes schont"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN volles Verständnis der göttlichen Liebe hat die Menschheit durch die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft erlangt. Der Prophet Maleachi zeigte Gottes liebreiches Erbarmen mit Seiner Schöpfung, als er erklärte (Mal. 3, 17): „Sie sollen, spricht der Herr Zebaoth, des Tages, den ich machen will, mein Eigentum sein; und ich will ihrer schonen, wie ein Mann seines Sohnes schont, der ihm dient".

Die meisten von uns können die Liebe der Eltern zu ihren Kindern verstehen; wie sie sich danach sehnen, ihnen Leiden zu ersparen, und immer bereit sind, ihnen zu geben, was sie brauchen, besonders wenn sie liebevoll und gehorsam sind. Der Vergleich der göttlichen Liebe mit einem Mann, der seinen geliebten Sohn schont, spricht allgemein an. Die Christliche Wissenschaft vernichtet den irrigen Glauben, daß Gott Seinen Kindern Leiden, Schmerzen, Krankheit und Tod sende, und enthüllt, daß Sein wahres Wesen die immer gegenwärtige und zugängliche unendliche, unveränderliche Liebe ist.

Mit dem Verständnis, daß Gott die Liebe ist, kommt ein einfacher, vertrauensvoller Verlaß auf Ihn in Zeiten der Gefahr. Wenn wir Ihn dann besser verstehen und dieses Verständnis auf unsere täglichen Probleme anwenden lernen, erweitert sich das Denken zu einem höheren Begreifen der Unermeßlichkeit, der Unendlichkeit der Macht und der Gegenwart der Liebe.

Das geistige Verständnis, daß Gott die Liebe ist, bringt mit sich die Erkenntnis Seiner Fähigkeit zu heilen, zu führen und zu schützen, und zeigt uns auch, daß wir Ihm, unserem Schöpfer, unserem Vater-Mutter-Gott, gehorchen müssen; denn durch Gehorsam erlangen wir das Bewußtsein unseres Einsseins mit unserem göttlichen Ursprung. Als Gottes Kinder müssen wir die göttliche Liebe ausdrücken. Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft zeigen uns, wie wir dies können; denn sie enthüllt unser göttliches Selbst, das immer liebevoll und liebenswürdig ist und geliebt wird. Die göttliche Liebe ist die Quelle des Seins des Menschen, die höchste geistige Vollkommenheit, und lieben ist ein Haupterfordernis des christlichen Heilens.

In dem Gedicht „Liebe" (Gedichte, S. 7) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy:

„Von Deiner göttlichen Liebe gespeist, leben wir;
Denn die Liebe allein ist das Leben".

Wollen wir Gesundheit, Freudigkeit und Fülle genießen, so sollten wir die Zugänge des Denkens offen halten, damit wir von der göttlichen Liebe gespeist werden; denn wir müssen empfangen, wenn wir geben wollen. Die Liebe Gottes, auf deren Führung und Schutz wir uns verlassen, müssen wir in Liebe zu unserem Nächsten ausdrücken. Die göttliche Liebe wird völliger verwirklicht, wenn wir die geistigen Eigenschaften Duldsamkeit, Geduld, liebevolle Freundlichkeit, Rücksicht u. dgl. ausdrücken. Ein zunehmendes Verständnis Gottes wird uns diese Eigenschaften völliger bekunden lassen, bis Selbstbedauern, Stolz, Undankbarkeit, Haß oder jedes andere Gegenteil der Liebe vollständig verdrängt ist.

Die Bibel ist voller Verheißungen der beschützenden Fürsorge der Liebe für Gottes Kinder; aber den Menschen fehlt zuweilen das Vertrauen, sich auf diese Verheißungen zu verlassen. Sie gehen in unserer Erfahrung in dem Verhältnis in Erfüllung, wie wir Gott lieben, verstehen und Ihm gehorchen lernen. Gedanken, die uns zu dem Glauben verleiten, daß das Böse mächtiger sei als das Gute, müssen durch das Verständnis Seiner nie versagenden Güte und Macht überwunden werden.

Manchmal erleben wir die Erfüllung der göttlichen Verheißungen nicht, weil wir nicht verstehen, daß sie jetzt, heute verfügbar sind. Der Prophet Jesaja erklärte (Jes. 1, 19): „Wollt ihr mir gehorchen, so sollt ihr des Landes Gut genießen". Während wir dieser göttlichen Forderung nach bestem Vermögen gerecht zu werden trachten, versäumen wir manchmal, die Frucht unseres Gehorsams zu beanspruchen, und vergeuden unsere Zeit, indem wir uns fragen, warum wir erfolglos geblieben sind, wenn wir freudig die Herrschaft beanspruchen sollten, die den Geliebten des Vaters rechtmäßig gehört.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 373) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Wenn wir in allen sittlichen Fragen Christen sind, uns aber hinsichtlich der physischen Befreiung, welche das Christentum mit sich bringt, in Dunkelheit befinden, dann müssen wir in dieser Sache mehr Glauben an Gott haben und auf Seine Verheißungen achtsamer sein". Die Christlichen Wissenschafter in der ganzen Welt beweisen heute, daß die Verheißungen der Bibel hier und jetzt verwirklicht werden können, wenn sie alles, was dem Guten unähnlich ist, überwinden. Des Menschen geistiges Geburtsrecht Herrschaft schließt Freisein von allem Bösen, von Armut und Schmerzen, von Einsamkeit und Kummer, von Krankheit, Sünde und Tod in sich.

Die göttliche Liebe sucht ihre Kinder nicht mit Trübsal heim, um sie zu strafen. Die heidnische Vorstellung von Gott als dem Urheber des Bösen wie des Guten, weicht der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Offenbarung Seines Wesens als Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe. Über das Wesen Gottes als der Liebe schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 6): „‚Gott ist Liebe'. Mehr können wir nicht erbitten, höher können wir nicht schauen, weiter können wir nicht gehen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Antrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1937

Federal Inquiry Seeks 'Pay' to Politicians

In Boston Today

Petition Heard On Saugus Firm

In the Government's campaign to trace payments of money by contractors, horse and dog track operators and others, to politicians, a hearing was held in Federal District Court this afternoon on objections to a petition granted for a subpoena against the M. McDonough Company, contractors, of Saugus, ordering that firm to produce its books and records.

These records are sought, Government investigators said, so that members of the intelligence unit of the Federal income tax division may investigate certain payments alleged to have been made by the company, chiefly a $15,000 payment on Christmas Eve, 1935, and a payment of $10,000 "for legal expenses in 1935."

It was pointed out that there is no implication that the McDonough Company evaded payment of income taxes. The Government's attention is focused upon payments to politicians, who the Government charges, failed to report these amounts.

Rain Postpones Sox-Yankee Game

Mr. Jupiter Pluvius stepped in this afternoon to dampen Boston's preview of what World Series excitement can be. Just as the throngs in Jersey Street reached police proportions and the phone in General Manager Eddie Collins's office reached a crescendo tone from would-be ticket buyers, it began to rain and the first of a four-game series between the New York Yankees and the Boston Red Sox was called off.

Owner Tom Yawkey announced there will be a double-header tomorrow and Thursday. Tickets were already at a premium 30 minutes after postponement. Officials said it was the greatest demand experienced in years.

The situation, of course, results from the fact that the Red Sox have won 12 of their last 13 games and are now in second place in the American League, 9½ games behind the league-leading Yankees. It is all very thrilling to Hub fans, but 9½ games are 9½ games, and the Yankees haven't exactly been in a slump either.

Full Baseball report: Sports Page.

Bathers Banned At Quincy Creek

Black Creek in Quincy is still closed to bathers by order of local authorities, although State Commissioner of Public Health Henry D. Chadwick, after taking tests of the water a few days ago, declared that the pollution resulting from seepage through the Quincy city dump had been removed.

Dr. Richard M. Ash, Quincy health commissioner, in explaining his action in continuing to keep the creek closed to bathers, pointed out that the tests made by the State health authorities were taken near the outlet into the bay, after flash boards restricting the flow of the tide had been removed. Although the pollution was no longer apparent at that point, Dr. Ash declared, the upper sections of the creek may not yet be purified by the flowing tides, and so he believed it best to close all beaches on it.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy said today that he intends to ask the City Council this week for an appropriation to construct a municipal incinerator which would destroy the waste material now thrown on the banks of Black Creek.

Some councilmen, however, have announced that they will oppose this proposal and will advocate instead the use of several abandoned quarries as dumps.

18 Points Cooler After Shower

A thunderstorm of marked intensity shortly after noon today brought an 18 degree drop in temperature and cleared the muggy atmosphere that hung over the city since early morning.

The noon reading at the Weather Bureau was 86 degrees. A few moments later the register went to 87. Then came the downpour and at 12:45 the mercury had dropped to 69 degrees. Within the next 15 minutes it advanced to 72 degrees but the stickiness had been abated.

At noon, John V. Mahoney, chief secretary to the Governor, announced that all but a skeleton staff of State House employees might take the rest of the day off because of the heat. While this word was circulating to the various departments the sudden downpour struck and Mr. Mahoney rescinded his order for a half-holiday.

Local showers may develop tonight but the weather will remain "partly cloudy, oppressively humid and continued warm," according to today's forecast, which carries no conjecture on when this steamy brand of weather will end.

Respite from the heat through the showers of last night and late yesterday ceased when the steamy vapor rose from the parched earth and hot streets. This general stickiness held and at 10 a. m., on a thermometer reading of 81 degrees, the humidity was recorded as 91 against the normal for that hour of 76. At 11, however, the humidity had dropped to 72.

Temperatures last night kept to the middle 70's. Midnight and 1 a. m. recorded 74 degrees and for the next five hours held at 75. Seven and 8 o'clock advanced a degree for the morning reading and 9 a. m. hit 77.

New 'Road Gang' Hearing Asked

Irwin T. Dorch, counsel for Forest Hill, Negro wanted by Florida authorities on a charge of having escaped from a road gang, today requested Gov. Charles F. Hurley to grant him a hearing before acting on the extradition request of Gov. Fred P. Cone of Florida. Announcement of the request was made today by John V. Mahoney, Governor Hurley's chief secretary.

Sentenced in 1934 to serve two terms of five years, running concurrently, for larceny, Hill escaped from a road gang after serving 18 days and fled to Massachusetts, where he was picked up recently by local police in Boston. His finger prints identified him.

James J. Bacigalupo, assistant attorney general, who last week held a hearing on the extradition request, was scheduled to make his report to the Governor today.

At the hearing the Negro and his counsel charged that he had been inhumanly treated in Florida. But F. W. Wiggins, prison official from that State, who has been sent to Boston to urge Hill's extradition, denied the charges in detail.

If the hearing before the Governor is granted, Mr. Dorch will seek to prove his allegations. Governor Hurley will decide tomorrow whether to hold the hearing.

Quincy Sues Cities on Relief

Suits against five cities for recovery of welfare aid given by the City of Quincy to recipients who had resided in those cities for parts of the past five years, were filed in Quincy District Court today. The sums sought were $71,180 from Boston, $110 from Braintree, $54 from Malden, $1592 from Somerville, and $103 from Kingston.

Laymen Rallied To High Ethics In Trade Field

Babson Reports Youth in Outspoken Attack on Business Methods

Question Standards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISLE OF SHOALS, N. H., Aug. 10—"Young people insist that for the Church to interest them, we laymen must be better men, better employers and workmen, better parents and neighbors than those who do not go to church," Roger W. Babson declared last night at the National Laymen's Conference.

Reporting the conclusions he has reached after visiting national headquarters of various Protestant denominations, as well as 20 prominent Protestant colleges, Mr. Babson, who is moderator of the National Council of Congregational-Christian Churches, stressed the necessity of living in accord with the teachings of Christianity if church membership is to be a vital influence in modern experience.

While young children are being sent to Sunday School in undiminished numbers, the nationally known statistician reported, their loss of interest as they grow older is due—according to the young people themselves—to recognition of the inconsistencies between the teachings of Christianity and the everyday conduct of church members in business and the home.

"They cannot connect our mode of living and methods of doing business," he asserted, "with the teachings of Jesus, whom we claim to follow. They do not understand how we can attend church, sing the hymns and make the prayers which we do on Sundays, and then act as we do the other six days of the week."

In talking to numerous students at the colleges which he visited, Mr. Babson stated that his reply to such criticisms was that church members are "living and doing business in a competitive world."

To this these students, he continued, "almost unanimously retorted: 'Then why no try to change the prevailing economic system? If you cannot worship both God and mammon under the present system of industrialism, capitalism and nationalism, you can at least take sides with those who are trying to change the system!'"

But, Mr. Babson declared, the problem is essentially spiritual and it must be realized by young people and all others "that men cannot be reformed by mere legislation — or even education.

"The 'hearts' of people must be changed in order that any social or other system may succeed," he concluded, "therefore when we note any decline in the behavior and influence of the Church, we must not forget that the world still needs it. The Church continues to be the basic agency through which civilization will be saved."

Farnum Seeks Driscoll in Court

Request for the appearance of William L. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill Construction Company, before the Boston Finance Commission was made to Judge Raoul H. Boudreau in Suffolk Superior Court today. Mr. Driscoll is in city jail on contempt of court charges growing out of his refusal to produce books of the firm before the Fin Com. Today's request for his appearance was made by George R. Farnum, special counsel for the Fin Com in its examination of relations between the construction company and the city's George Robert White Fund.

Judge Boudreau set 2 p. m. tomorrow as the time for a hearing on Mr. Farnum's request.

Mr. Farnum told the court he wished to question Mr. Driscoll on a total of $139,000 which he charged had disappeared without record from the funds of the Codman concern and Mr. Driscoll. It was presumed questions would be based on evidence turned up yesterday when Mr. Farnum examined certain bank accounts in Providence.

Mr. Farnum said that the hearings would be resumed tomorrow at 10 a. m. at City Hall with Joseph W. Brennan, assistant corporation counsel for the city and attorney for Mayor Mansfield, making a statement.

N. E. Continues Its Protest Of Federal Hand on Rivers; Fate of Compacts Hangs Fire

Report in Washington Is U. S. Will Insist on Controlling Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—With presidential allotments for the Connecticut and Merrimac interstate flood control projects dangling before their eyes, New England members of Congress today are still divided regarding acceptance of the Administration-approved compact resolution introduced last week.

The majority are expected perforce to accept it as a basis for action. Meantime a few led by Senators Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, and H. Styles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, plan another effort to get the Senate to approve the present compacts. The plan, to have the Senate make the pending compacts a special order of business, seems doomed to failure.

Allotments of $3,580,000 for the Connecticut River project, and $2,466,384 for the Merrimack River project, announced by the War Department last night, will not be usable until the states concerned agree on division of land and damage costs, presumably through new interstate compacts.

The Administration will hold the money available "for a reasonable time," said General Pillsbury, assistant chief of Army engineers. If, however, it is established the states don't intend to draw up new compacts, in line with the Brown-Casey Administration resolution, giving the Federal Government control of power and dams and reservoirs, the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Head of Council Informs President States Must Keep Power Rights

In the acute situation raised by Congressional injection of a Federal power control proviso as the price of ratification of New England flood control compacts, James W. Hook, president of the New England Council, today added his protest to vigorous objections voiced by Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont.

Massachusetts' official position is not clearly defined. John V. Mahoney, chief secretary to Governor Hurley, announced today that the Governor probably will decide tomorrow what course he will pursue.

In a letter addressed to President Roosevelt, Mr. Hook declared that if the price of Congressional ratification of the compacts is the extension of Federal authority over New England rivers and streams beyond that established by existing Federal statutes, then New England will undoubtedly choose to sacrifice the compacts and their prospective benefits.

Simultaneously, Governor Murphy called upon other New England executives "to insist on ratification of the compacts as they have been submitted to Congress," and Col. John Jacobson Jr., chairman of the New Hampshire Water Resources Board, declared today at Concord, N. H., that the proposed power legislation "will change the whole aspect of flood control and make the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Lack of Breeze Dampens Racing At Marblehead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 10—Another gray racing matinee for today's program in the Eastern Yacht Club series for Race Week got under way off this port this afternoon. The most miserable racing conditions in the history of Race Week have dampened the hopes of many of the yachtsmen here for first class sport and although there probably will not be any let-up on the record-breaking fleets, quite a few of the skippers were ready to leave for their home ports last night.

Yesterday's racing conditions were comparable to the worst of rainy days for a ball team, but the Eastern Race Committee failed to call off the contests. Light winds at the start fell to zero, leaving all of the inside line starters in a valley of white sails swashing in uncontrollable unison at the leeward buoy off Beverly. The glassy sea was rumpled ony by the motor launches which sent their wash toward the sailboats, knocking what little wind they had out of the sails.

So poor were conditions in the morning that attempts at resailing 19 of the classes that failed to finish in Saturday's calm were called off. The decision of the race committee was fortunate for shortly after the Brutal Beasts had finished, a raging thunder squall hit Marblehead's harbor of masts. No damage to the boats was reported, however, for all the craft were tied securely to their moorings.

Soaked Sails

It was soaked sails drying in the sunrise this morning after rain and the dampness of the seaways had thoroughly drenched the racing cotton as well as the skippers and crews.

However, as the early morning fog began to clear yachting followers forgot yesterday's difficulties and once again stepped to the starting line this afternoon.

For the first time this year 400 boats crossed the starting line. Yesterday's total of 393, which eclipsed all previous marks for the Eastern Yacht Club, was merely a preview to today's fleet. The attraction of

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Milk Is Colored To Induce Buying Of R. I. Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10—A harmless, red coloring matter was poured into several thousand quarts of milk today by the Rhode Island milk control division in an effort to force residents to buy milk produced in their own State.

The product of 10 of the smaller dealers was delivered to hundreds of homes with a red tint—forbidding in appearance, but quite harmless, according to officials of the milk division of the State Department of Agriculture. The coloring is a vegetable product, they said.

The milk was colored by state inspectors at the railroad stations where it was imported from Vermont, New Hampshire, and other New England states. The reason for the action, which was ordered by Burton K. Harris, chief of the milk control board and director of agriculture, was the refusal of the 10 dealers to purchase local milk instead of the imported fluid.

The milk division thus is hopeful it will induce patrons of these dealers to bring pressure upon them to buy from Rhode Island farmers, who are said to have a 5000-quart surplus production daily.

Other dealers agreed several weeks ago to purchase local milk, according to state officials, but the 10 firms did not comply. Dairies from which milk is imported are not licensed by this State.

Cambridge School Annex Proposed

Mayor John D. Lynch of Cambridge has called a special meeting of the City Council for tonight, the second special session this summer—for consideration of proposed appropriations for repairs to Cambridge schools and other public buildings.

The Mayor will submit plans for a 16-room annex to relieve crowded conditions at the Cambridge High and Latin School. Another proposal provides for appropriation of $400,000 for construction to provide more room at the Cambridge City Hospital.

C. I. O. Drive At Ford Plant In Somerville

Police Chief to Allow Distribution of Literature

Meets Opposition

The right of union organizers to distribute literature at the gates of the Ford plant in Somerville, Mass., appeared assured today after a serio-comic interference with such activity yesterday afternoon.

Thomas Danery, chief of police of Somerville, was said by officials of the United Automobile Workers of America to have told them they might distribute leaflets hereafter, "provided they started no fights."

The episode yesterday included the early closing of the Ford plant—an hour before the organizers arrived with copies of their weekly newspaper under their arms—and the taking of the organizers to the Somerville police station for questioning after they arrived.

As a result of these difficulties, very few copies of the paper, the Ford edition of the "United Automobile Worker," were given out.

"We stole the march on them today, however," said Sam Sandberg, New England organizer of the U. A. W. A. "We gave out papers as the men went to work at 6:30 a. m.

Further Distribution Planned

A further distribution is to be attempted tomorrow afternoon, it was announced.

When the organizers, who are affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, arrived yesterday at 3:30 p. m. at the gates of the big assembly plant, they found an eager, sympathetic audience, comprising a minister and a half-dozen civic-minded women, but no material to work on.

The Ford employees had gone home. Hardly as many automobile workers were straggling through the gates as there were C. I. O. members at the State Federation of Labor convention last week.

"It's the heat," the foreman had said to the surprised workers an hour before. "You may go." And they went, not even leaving a "sorry to miss you" for the labor organizers, whose arrival had been widely predicted.

Taken to Police Station

The woes of the C. I. O. men were increased a few minutes later when the police said their chief would "like to have a talk" with them. Three men—Sidney Jonas, international representative of the U. A. W. A.; Chester W. Bixby, organizer; and Cornelius J. Donovan, discharged Ford employee—were bundled into a patrol wagon and given a ride to the station house.

No charges were made against the men by police and they were released after their attorney, Samuel Angoff, arrived. A statement by the union today said the three men would form a committee for "the protection of their civil rights."

Yesterday was the first day of operation of the assembly plant for three weeks. The interval had been occupied with changing machinery and taking inventory. The drive here is part of the nation-wide effort of the C. I. O., headed by John L. Lewis, to organize workers of the Ford Motor Co.

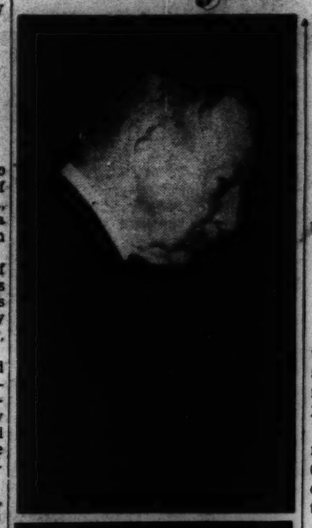
Fog Slows Rescue Of Four-Master

The Coast Guard Cutter Algonquin which has been attempting to tow the four-masted schooner Herbert L. Rawding to Vineyard Haven since 10 o'clock Sunday morning was unable to make headway today because of thick fog which has enveloped the vessels for the past 30 hours.

The cutter and the disabled vessel are laying to in Pollock Rip which is at the easterly entrance of Nantucket Sound, according to radio dispatches to Coast Guard headquarters here.

The schooner, bound from Newcastle for New York City, became disabled a month ago when the rudder post became twisted. Since that time she has been drifting helplessly, with food and water nearly exhausted.

Delaying of Work On Quabbin Water Project Is Urged



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell

Top—Chairman Municipal Research Bureau Investigating Quabbin Project

Herman C. Loeffler

Bottom—Secretary Municipal Research Bureau

Reservoir Work Would Not Be Stopped but Spread Out

Present Resources Declared Adequate

Would Be Big Item, Report Says, in $600,000 Yearly Saving to Towns

Recommendation that construction be immediately retarded on the $65,000,000 Quabbin Reservoir was made today by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

The recommendation was the major item in a plan to save $600,000 annually in assessments paid by cities and towns including Boston to the metropolitan water district.

This saving would become effective five years hence if the Bureau's proposal, prepared by Herman C. Loeffler, secretary for A. Lawrence Lowell, chairman, should be accepted by the communities affected and by the metropolitan district commission. Work on the reservoir—which will hold back the waters of the Swift River—would not be stopped, but slowed up. This would not restrict or endanger the water supply of the district, the report states.

The bureau's proposal results from a study of both the water resources of the state as these affect the metropolitan district, and the fiscal stability of the 20 cities and towns whose taxes must ultimately pay the $65,000,000 cost of the reservoir. So far nearly $42,000,000 has been spent on the project.

The plan suggested by the bureau is:

What Program Provides

1. In the next five years new issues of bonds to pay for work done in that period on the Quabbin Reservoir will be restricted to a total value of $6,700,000.

2. During this same period a sum of $6,700,000 in bonds, for work already completed at the reservoir, will be paid off. Thus equal sums of money will be spent in the next five years to pay for work already done and for work to be done.

In other words, in the next five years (and perhaps longer) Quabbin will not increase the debt load of the metropolitan district.

Meanwhile, bonded indebtedness incurred by the district before Quabbin was commenced will be retired "in large blocks," a sum estimated by the bureau at $22,070,000.

Construction of the Quabbin project can be retarded, the bureau declares, because an additional supply of water is not now needed by the district, nor is a substantial increase in water consumption anticipated.

"The net effect of this program," says the bureau, "would be a metropolitan water debt assessment five years hence lower by about $600,000."

Problem Requires Study

"How far the Quabbin work may be properly delayed," the bureau continues, "consistent with the huge investment already made, is a fit study by either (1), a special commission appointed jointly by the Governor and the chief executives of cities and towns most affected; or (2), the Recess Commission on Taxation and Expenditures."

Since Boston annually pays about two thirds of the metropolitan assessments, it would benefit, claims the bureau, under this proposal by approximately $400,000 each year. This means an actual saving on the tax rate of about 25 cents per $1000, according to estimates.

In substantiating its recommendations and conclusions, the bureau has discussed in addition to the Quabbin project, the formation of the metropolitan water district, the water finances of the district, and the adequacy of present water facilities.

The bureau's discussion and report

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Providence Case Links Newspaper And Store Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Aug. 10—More than 4000 workers either employed on the Star-Tribune, at the Narragansett Racing Association track, or in the business houses serving these two companies, all headed by Walter E. O'Hara, are writing letters to the large merchants in Providence.

The letters say, according to the workers who claim they received their instructions yesterday from their employers that unless the stores give the Star-Tribune the same advertising consideration that they give the other two Providence papers they will withdraw their patronage and charge accounts from the department stores which they claim to be patronizing.

This action followed the publication on the first page of the Star-Tribune of a resolution passed last Saturday by the major stores, and there were no exceptions, were charged with discriminating against the Star-Tribune which said, in the resolution, to be friendly to organized labor.

It also followed the second of a series of house advertisements in which the Star-Tribune Company made known that it had decided not to accept advertisements from local stores unless they received the same lineage as the other Providence papers, although they did not intend to charge the same rates.

'Sort of Horned Head' Raised By Nantucket 'Sea Monster'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 10—Raising a "sort of horned head"—much larger than the girth of its neck—so 12 feet above the shimmering waters off Smith's Point as the fog lifted at 9:30 on Sunday morning, a sea monster about 120 feet in length was recognized three quarters of a mile at sea by Gilbert Manter, prominent business man here.

At the time, Mr. Manter said this morning, he was trying to catch his first bluefish of the season, but there was no boat at hand in which he could have gone out to view the monster at closer range—had he felt so inclined. Since then he has seen nothing more of the remarkable marine visitor.

He described the apparition as being of a grayish green color and in shape more like a thick serpent than a whale.

On the previous day—also in the morning hours—Charles Manville and his son Charles, both out in a fishing boat, reported catching sight of a sea beast of the same description—but with "blazing eyes" as an additional detail.

The suggestion that rumors of Nantucket's secession from the United States, in order to become a refuge for more or less conservative individuals, might have reached survivors of a still earlier era in the ocean depths, is not taken seriously.

Polar Plane Sent Home

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 10 (AP)—The first airplane to soar in nonstop flight over the North Pole from Russia to the United States was loaded aboard the Berganger, Norwegian steamer, Aug. 7 for shipment to Moscow, via Havre, France. It was the plane in which three Russian aviators flew from Moscow to Vancouver last June.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, somewhat oppressively humid weather, today, tonight and early Wednesday, probably with local scattered showers; not much change in temperature; moderate southwest winds, becoming westerly Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire—Partly cloudy, probably with local showers tonight and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly clouds probably local showers tonight and in the south portion Wednesday; slightly cooler in the extreme north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably local showers tonight and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds shifting to west and northwest over the extreme north portion Wednesday; weather partly overcast with occasional light showers tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	79	Minneapolis	72	86
Bermuda	82	92	New Orleans	78	94
Chicago	76	76	New York	76	86
Denver	64	94	Norfolk	78	94
Helena	56	70	Philadelphia	80	88
Jacksonville	78	88	St. Louis	76	94
Los Angeles	62	86	San Francisco	58	64
Miami	84	88	Washington	76	90

A—7:30 a. m., Aug. 10.
B—Maximum, Aug. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:53 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Wednesday, 3:15 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:33 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Colonial—Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—"Elephant Boy," starring Sabu. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin and Leah Ray. 4, 7:05, 10:15.

South Station Theater—"Climbing the Himalayas," "Royal Steeds," Tchaikowski's "Italian Caprice," "Little Maestro," "Jack Denny," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—Robert Donat, in "39 Steps." 1, 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. Also, "Legong," technicolor Balinese romance. 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Tomorrow: "Transatlantic Tunnel," featuring Richard Dix, Madge Evans and Leslie Banks. Also "My Heart is Calling," starring Jan Kiepura.

Memorial—"The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Frances Farmer and Cary Grant. 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 10:05. Also, "Love in a Bungalow." 10:00 a. m., 1:30, 5:00, 8:30.

Boston—"Reported Missing," co-starring William Gargan and Jean Rogers. 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. Also "Armored Car," with Robert Wilcox, Judith Barrett, Cesar Romero and Irving Pichel. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"The Great Ziegfeld," starring Luise Rainer, William Powell and Myrna Loy. 8:30, 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:34, 8:47. Tomorrow: "History is Made at Night," featuring Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur. Also "Bunker Bean," with Owen Davis Jr., and Louise Latimer.

Uptown—"Another Dawn," starring Kay Francis, Ian Hunter and Errol Flynn. 2, 4:50, 7:30, 10. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin. 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—"Wee Willie Winkie," featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Dance, Charley, Dance," with Glenda Farrell, Allen Jenkins and Collette Lyons. Fenway: 3:30, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

Modern—"The Singing Marine," with Dick Powell and Doris Weston. 2, 12:10, 5:30, 8:50. Also "Ever Since Eve," with Robert Montgomery and Marian Davies, 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—"They Gave Him a Gun," featuring Spencer Tracy, Gladys George and Franchot Tone. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 3:00, 6:35, 10:10. Also, "Thunder in the City," with Edward G. Robinson and Luli Deste. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

University—"Mountain Music," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Burns. 3:05, 6:20, 9:05. Also, "Let's Get Married." 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Meet the Missus," with Victor Moore and Helen Broderick. Also, "Elephant Boy."

Metropolitan—"You Can't Have Everything," featuring the Ritz Bros., Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: "Moonlight Capers," also the Shanghai Wing Troupe and the Swing-o-Fators.

Radio Programs

Page 10

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Music

Longy School of Music—Concert by Emily Johnson, violinist and Elmer Schoettle, pianist. Open to the public without charge. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Federal Music Project—Entertainment — Southland Singers. Home for Aged Women, 301 Huntington Avenue, Jamaica Plain. 6.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Project—The South End Community Theater presents Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." Music, Williams Municipal Building, 600 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Adult Recreation Center—Musical program and travel talk. West End Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—Guidance and lecture on the Museum treasures by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Hurley's Skill Seen in Gaining Labor Support

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's political astuteness in recently gaining organized labor's favor has amazed Beacon Hill observers who remember earlier development of serious labor plans to smash the Governor when he seeks re-election.

The latest instance of labor's shift came at last week's convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor when the delegates eliminated from a teachers' oath law resolution all criticism of the Governor for his veto of the 1937 repeal bill. Previously it had been anticipated that the convention would censor the Governor for his stand, which doomed the repeal drive sponsored by the federation.

But the Governor's appearance at the convention and his speech in which he praised highly the work of James T. Moriarty, State commissioner of labor and industries and former president of the federation, and related his favorable record on most labor legislation changed the attitude of many delegates.

No Open Hostility

Although the Governor is reported to have returned from the convention with the statement that some hostility to him was evident, observers could find no basis for such belief. While some labor leaders still feel that the Governor had a personal motive for his overnight shift from an anti-labor to a pro-labor stand, they are exhibiting no open hostility to him now.

In fact these leaders so sensed the

Up and Down Beacon Hill

temper of the delegates in regard to the Governor that the clause in the teachers' oath resolution criticizing him was removed before it was placed before the delegates for a vote.

One reason for the removal of the clause, it is believed, was the desire to do nothing which would influence the Governor to deviate from his present pro-labor course. Labor's main goal is legislation helpful to its cause and from past experience it is evident that labor evaluates a politician only by his service to its cause.

In this connection some persons have criticized the federation for endorsing the Senatorial candidacy of former Gov. James M. Curley whose labor record was practically 100 per cent but whose remaining record was widely criticized.

Supported Moriarty

In the case of Governor Hurley, one of the major reasons for labor's change of attitude is his stout support of Mr. Moriarty and his declaration that, if given the opportunity, he will reappoint the commissioner, who is the first labor official to hold the position.

This declaration alone would remove part of the sting in labor's potential attack. But the Governor's labor record is also immensely important. Although he started his term by ignoring labor's written request for open support of some of its measures, by openly opposing Massachusetts ratifications of the Federal Child Labor Amendment and vetoing teachers' oath repeal, he signed practically every other important labor proposal.

Thus, is is readily assumed that he has accepted the services of an astute adviser who foresaw the danger of the direction in which the Governor was traveling. By continuing his present course, the Governor will be assured of labor's support, if the federation is to follow its avowed plan of supporting its friends and confounding its enemies. Legislative records of politicians are used as the basis for testing friendship.

Governor's Opportunity

The Governor now has the opportunity to strengthen his position with labor through his appointments to the new State Labor Relations Board which begins its duties at the end of the month. The three board positions, paying $8000 a year, are important to both labor and industry, inasmuch as the board will handle cases concerning collective bargaining rights of employees in intra-state industry.

It is important to labor that the board membership be friendly to its cause. Therefore the organization is hoping the Governor will name at least two of the three appointees from the list of seven names submitted by the federation some time ago.

Edgar M. Mills

Free Entry Goods Reach $2,149,753 For Boston Week

Port of Boston Business

Boston's port, while exceptionally proud of its continuous weeks of record business, was somewhat financially disappointed this week when duty free goods comprised about two thirds of its import trade.

Despite the fact that Uncle Sam was the only looser, in that the collection of duties were unusually small—$249,029—the total volume of commerce held up well with $3,559,044 worth imported for consumption.

Out of the $3,559,044 imported for consumption Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port, said $2,149,753 worth entered on the free list.

Figures for the month of July—including sub-ports in the Massachusetts Customs District, stand as follows: Total of collections $2,933,476—compared with $2,665,576 for the same month in 1936.

Mr. Maynard's statistical report follows:

	Week Ending Aug. 7, 1937	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$3,559,004	$2,477,574
Entered warehouse	355,251	235,990
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	526,816	541,186
Duties collected	249,029	635,879
Wool imports (lbs.)	618,640	337,766
	Fiscal Year, July 1 to Aug. 7	Year Ago
Duties collected	$2,936,717	$3,171,397
Wool imports (lbs.)	3,460,685	3,237,055

Perfect for spaghetti dinners

Race Week at Marblehead Is World Famous

By a Staff Photographer

View of Harbor at Marblehead

The Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead

Eastern Yacht Club Marblehead Has Rich Tradition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 10—Set back from its waterfront, that for years has been a mecca for thousands of yachtsmen, the Eastern Yacht Club presents the picture of a grand old sea monster viewing its tidy work with the greatest of pleasure.

The Eastern Yacht Club today, as the last day of its annual series during Marblehead Race Week is run off; can boast of thousands of skippers and crews and 400 boats participating for its eagerly sought prizes. Not only is the Eastern Yacht Club responsible for this tremendous gathering here, but in the years before—in fact since 1870—this venerable yachting organization has lifted the hearts of many of yachting's stanchest followers with its grand racing program.

It all dates back to John Heard's day when clipper ships and fishing smacks were plowing their way through the ocean seaways to this port where trading was the main outlet for its sea-whetted citizens.

Still at Marblehead

This is the fifteenth in a series of 23 articles presenting the histories and traditions of Massachusetts' famous yacht clubs given in the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday and Friday. Next article deals with the Corinthian Yacht Club on Friday.

John Heard was an ambitious yachtsman who believed that Marblehead's deep water facilities should be utilized by pleasure craft. After the Boston Yacht Club had been started in Boston, Mr. Heard felt that Marblehead, too, should be represented with a yachting organization. He therefore called his friends together and discussed the idea of a Marblehead yacht club with them.

Organized 67 Years Ago

On March 5, 1870, what is now called the Eastern Yacht Club was formed. Such men as J. Jeffries Jr., J. G. Cushing, A. T. Perkins, P. L. Everett, J. C. Rogers, and Stanton Whitney were among the 80 members present at the opening meeting. John Heard was elected commodore of the club and presided in this office for four years. Besides Secretary Jeffries and Commodore Heard, other officers were Vice-Commodore Franklin Burgess and Treasurer Joseph P. Gardner.

Eastern Yacht Club proved its yachting worth immediately after its founding by staging its first regatta on July 12 of the same year. Prize money was offered for the winners in contrast with various trophies given today.

In 1871 the yacht club celebrated its incorporation by the state. Only after one year as an organization, the club boasted 201 members and a fleet of 38 yachts.

The club grew and grew each year with more members being added and more yachts being raced in the regular series of races that soon formed a regular racing schedule.

During the history of this tide-washed yacht club with its 60-odd years of service, thousands of different sized boats, great yachting names, and great changes in yacht rig and design have occurred before the very eyes of its salty members, their appetites whetted by hunger of sail and more sail.

Has Distinctive Character

The Eastern Yacht Club has a heritage of character, quality, tradition, and spirit of the sea all its own. Its records list the names of every famous American yachtsman and many foreign notables. Charles Francis Adams, perhaps the most outstanding modern skipper for the club, joined on Sept. 17, 1888, and from that time has written a history all his own that delves into yacht racing in its cleanest and most sporting fun.

Not only famous skippers mark the progress of this yachting organization, but famous yachts, sail power and an auxiliary have graced the harbor that is viewed from the spacious veranda, facing the rock-ledged banks of its quay.

In 1889, the Constellation, now it may be assured restless at her mooring beside Rainbow, watching Race Week activities, was built with a water line of 106 feet and a large sail plan. Long has this black-hulled two-masted schooner been the beautiful flagship of the Eastern Yacht Club.

The Eastern Yacht Club also points to its many officers who have faithfully worked tirelessly in long-lasting positions. Her record of only five treasurers in her 67 years as a club is a remarkable record for a yachting organization. There have been only eight secretaries keeping the records of this large organization during this same period.

Pat Jackson's father and son acted in the capacity of treasurer for 40 of the 67 years, while Henry Taggard, beginning in 1907, served as secretary for 21 years.

The yacht club was originally called the Essex County Squadron in 1869. Commodore Robert Bennett Forbes, Thomas H. and Augustus T. Perkins were the outstanding devotees of this organization at the time. Edward Burgess, William S. Eaton and George Atkinson were other prominent backers for the club.

Served Ten Years

Herbert M. Sears, owner of the Constellation, served the longest period in the office of Commodore, with a 10-year period. Mr. Sears is the donor of the National Junior Sailing Championship trophy, called the Sears Bowl.

The Eastern Yacht Club has sponsored many trophies, and among the most famous is the Puritan Cup. This great yachting trophy was won by the Puritan in a Goelet Cup race in 1885 and presented to the Eastern Yacht Club as a perpetual racing trophy. This race was previous to the Puritan's successful defense of the America's Cup.

The trophy was presented to the Eastern Yacht Club by Puritan's owner, J. Ralph Forbes, in 1886 and since then there has been 45 years and more racing for the trophy. It is interesting to note that Edward Burgess, member of the Eastern Yacht Club, was the designer of Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer, and that his son, W. Starling Burgess, has designed the recent America's Cup boats, Enterprise, Rainbow and Ranger.

Racing today is in one-design boats and is a highly competitive business that ranges from the minute Brutal Beast Class to the lofty sticks of the Q Class. Besides these two classes, there are Eight meters, Thirty Square meters, M-B boats, Class R, Herreshoff S Class, T boats and Sophomores.

Besides the annual Race Week prizes, these various classes race for seasonal series, in the form of August Sunday series, and so on. Beautiful silver cups and trophies for all purposes await the winning skipper, thence to be placed in a locker filled with more winning silverware.

Since its inception, the Eastern Yacht Club has had 3000 members. Its honorary membership includes Calvin Coolidge, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, John Heard, Esq., Sir Richard Sutton, and F. C. Sumichrast.

This year the organization is headed by Commodore Chandler Hovey, the sole possessor of two Class J boats in this country, Weetamoe and Rainbow. This week he sailed Rainbow especially from Newport to Marblehead to act as flagship of the grand flotilla attracted there by yachtsmen's "Week of all Weeks."

French Dialect Spoken

Haiti's 2,000,000 negroes speak a French patois, or dialect.

TANGY CRABMEAT FOR HOT WEATHER MEALS
Write for FREE Recipe Book to
MITSUBISHI COMPANY
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THREE DIAMONDS
FANCY CRABMEAT

Milk Board Starts Under Revised Act In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 10—New Hampshire has a Milk Control Board which will seek to provide fair opportunity in the market, taking over some of the duties of the control system outlawed by the state Supreme Court about a year ago.

The framers of the measure kept the ruling of the court in mind, for whereas the former milk control act dealt with the matter as affected by competition, the new measure deals with public health. In other words, the board may step into a territory whenever it believes that existing competition may be injurious to the quality of milk supplied. It takes more of the aspect of a sanitary measure than a price control measure.

Under the former program, either producers, distributors, or consumers could ask the board to regulate prices. Under the new set-up, the board is left with power to determine where and when it shall allow its influence to be felt.

Minor Planets

There are more than 1000 asteroids, or minor planets, revolving around the sun.

Import of Public Opinion To Be Williamstown Topic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 10—A demonstration of the American way of handling constructively problems that are tearing other nations apart will be offered to the public by the 1937 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, which meets here Aug. 29 through Sept. 3, according to Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, director of the institute program.

"Public Opinion in a Democracy" will be the general subject, Dr. Clinchy noted. "What is the significance of that?" he asked. "It is the American answer to the doctrine of totalitarianism, or enforced conformity to a single set of ideas, which has brought grief to Russia, Germany, Spain, Italy and other countries. The Williamstown institute proposes to show that leaders of different groups within the United States, each holding tenaciously to its own ideas, can co-operate effectively on matters of common concern. It will show, too, we believe, the value of having varying viewpoints within the community.

Many Groups Represented

"There is a dramatic aspect to this forthcoming Williamstown institute, something which is possible only in America. The citizens who will sit down together—will be Anglicans, Evangelical Protestants, Greek Catholics, Jews, Mormons, Roman Catholics, Quakers and Unitarians.

"Freedom of opinion to any group within a community requires the granting of freedom to others. It requires a large measure of tolerance and understanding. The sponsors of the institute feel that men and women co-operating with each other are bound to develop a greater understanding and tolerance than people who remain aloof from each other. There remains then, the task of finding the useful field for co-operation and then extending its boundaries until the field is so great that all possible conflicts will be of minor moment.

"The 1937 institute, therefore, has picked the newspaper, the radio and the motion picture, and their effect upon ethics and the relationships between groups in the United States as matters of common concern to all culture groups. The program has been 18 months in the making. Sponsoring the institute are such men as Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president emeritus of Williams College, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, and the three co-chairmen of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, Newton D. Baker, Protestant, Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes, Catholic, and Roger Williams Straus, Jew. The National Conference is responsible for the Williamstown program this year.

"Leaders of journalism, such as Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York Times; Wilbur Forrest, executive of the New York Herald Tribune; Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time, Fortune and Life; Roscoe Drummond, executive editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Henry Haskell of the Kansas City Star; Herbert Agar of the Louisville Courier-Journal; and George Fort Milton of the Chattanooga News, will take part in the forums.

Noted Speakers Obtained

"The Hollywood motion picture industry will be represented, as will screen critics. In radio, the National Broadcasting Company is sending Franklin Dunham, while the Columbia Broadcasting System will be represented by Sterling Fisher.

"Addresses will be delivered by the American Ambassador to Germany, William E. Dodd; Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York; Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; James L. McConaughy, president of the American Association of Colleges; Dr. George Gallup, whose business it is to measure public opinion trends, week by week; and others whom the public will recognize as eminent in various fields but holding widely different points of view.

"While such a gathering is not designed to reach any formal conclusions, or to obtain commitments from anyone for any specific program, we believe it will be of great value as a stimulus to American thought, and an occasion for exchange of experience. It is a twentieth century expression of the old American institution, the village cracker-barrel discussion—brought to a university level.

"The Williamstown meeting is a national parley. Because of the caliber of speakers which will be drawn to it, and the importance of the problems of the newspaper, the motion picture, and the radio to be considered, this conference is attracting attention all over the United States. More than 750 delegates are expected."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 11

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XK	9:57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11:79mc

Christian Science Programs

For Wednesday, Aug. 11

8:30 a. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Worcester Salt
Famous chefs say "Worcester is best"

For *Quick* Easy Summer Desserts!
Dainty Jell
You'll enjoy this delicious Gelatine Dessert with its rich, pure fruit flavors. It is easy to prepare and so economical, too.
4 pkgs 15c
SIX PURE FRUIT FLAVORS!

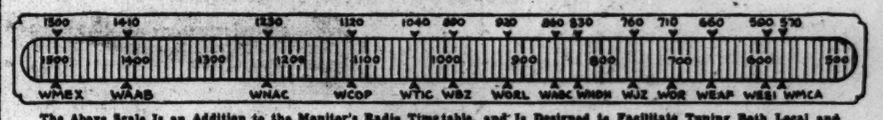
FINAST BRAND . . . Only U. S. No 1 Peanuts Are Used in Making This Quality Product
Peanut Butter 2 Lb. Jar 31c 1 Lb. Jar 17c
Oven-Baked . . Your Choice of California Pea, Red Kidney or Yellow Eye
Friend's Beans 2 Lge. 28 Oz. Tins 29c
Mildly Cured, Boneless . . . Just the Thing for Your Picnic Sandwiches
Libby's Corned Beef 2 No. 1 Tins 35c
FINAST Prepared . . . Stock Your Pantry Now and Be Prepared for Picnic Days
Mustard 17 Oz. Jar 10c 8½ Oz. Jar 7c
Tree-Ripened Bartlett Pears . . . A Great Value in Canned Fruits
Richmond Pears 2 No. 2 Tins 25c
Halves of Choice Quality Bartlett Pears Packed at the Peak of Their Flavor
Finast Pears No. 2½ Tin 19c
Fancy Grade . . . An Economical Food That Can Be Served in a Wide Variety of Appetizing Ways
Blue Rose Rice 2 Lbs. Bulk 11c

Canned Peas Sale
Your Choice of Several Varieties At Money-Saving Prices
A Good Value
STANDARD 2 No. 2 TINS 23c
Fancy, Sweet and Tender
RICHMOND 2 No. 2 TINS 29c
Extra Fancy, Tiny Sifted
FINAST 2 No. 2 TINS 33c
Great Big Tender Peas
YOR GARDEN 2 No. 2 TINS 33c

More Grocery Values
Wheaties BREAKFAST FOOD OF CHAMPIONS Pkg. 11c
Pineapple Gems DOLE 2 No. 2½ Tin 39c
Pineapple Spears DOLE 2 No. 2 Tins 39c
Banana Cake FRESH FROM OUR BAKERIES Each 15c
N.B.C. Fig Newtons or FIVE O'CLOCK TEA BISCUIT Pkg. 9c
Oakite THE CLEANER THAT DISSOLVES GREASE 2 Pkgs. 19c
Rumford Baking Powder 12 Oz. Tins 21c
Calo DOG or CAT Food Dog Tins 89c 3 1 Lb. Tins 23c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

The Monitor's Radio Timetable


1500 1410 1230 1120 1040 950 920 860 830 760 710 650 590 570
WMEX WAAB WNAC WCOP WTIC WBZ WORL WABC WHDH WJZ WOR WEAF WBEI WMCA

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Ray Heatherton	Republican Guard Band, from Paris	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural science talk	"The Singing Lady"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour		Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; soloists; orchestra	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	News; vocalist	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	Lowell Thomas, news	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue		John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy; sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Violin soloist	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	"The Fact Finder"	Legion speaker
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	"It's a Racket"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Blue Velvet Music:	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Music by Bill Parsons;	Louise Farley, songs
8:15 Warnow Orchestra	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	soloists; orchestra	"Movie Stardust"
8:30 Popular orchestra;	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm";	Jack Brown's Orchestra
8:45 vocal soloists	Can Be Done": drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Round Table"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Ben Bernie's Orchestra:	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	guest soloists	terviews	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	University Summer	Johnny Green's Orches-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Swing School	School Chorus	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	"The Other Americas":	mie Blair; Jane	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Violin recital
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	with E. Tomlinson	Rhodes; B. Wilson	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Jack Brown's Orchestra
10:30 Vocalist; organ	Harpsichord ensemble:	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 "Four Stars"	organ, flute, strings	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News: "Rondelay"	News Service	D. Gasparre's Orch	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 F. Masters's Orch	"Slumber Hour"	Les Brown's Orchestra	Harold Stern's Orch	Benny Meroff's Orch
11:45 F. Masters's Orch	Carlos Molina's Orch	Les Brown's Orchestra	Harold Stern's Orch	Benny Meroff's Orch

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; popular	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club; solo-	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	ists; orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Jack Berch; Boys	"As You Like It"	"Variations": music	Morning Carnival	Piano lessons: talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"As You Like It"; news	"Variations": music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Melody Sweethearts	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organists	Network speaker
10:30 Louise and Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Ruth Carhart, songs	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills": sketch	David Harum: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Vocal recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"How to Be Charming"	News Service	"The Gift Shop"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello Peggy": sketch	"Hitmakers": orchestra	New England news
12:00 Cheri; Three Notes	News; Little Show; so-	Organ recital	Wake Up and Live	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	loists; orchestra	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Wake Up and Live	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	Joe Dumond; quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Vocal recital	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Zimbler string group	Sport reports	Kiwanis speakers
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: talks; or.	"The Hemingways"	Sport reports	Kiwanis speakers
2:00 Women com'tator	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	First Boston Red Sox-	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Home Hour: talks; or.	"Musical Roundup"	New York game	Vocal recital
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	Women's clubs talk	First Boston Red Sox-	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	New York game	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 Manhattan Matinee	Network sports	Pepper Young's Family	First Boston Red Sox-	Organ concert
3:15 Manhattan Matinee	Network sports	"Ma Perkins": sketch	New York game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 House speakers	Continental Varieties	"Vic and Sade"	Second Boston Red Sox-	Sport reports
3:45 Musical Interlude	Val Garvin's Orchestra	"The O'Neills": sketch	New York game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Network sports	"Lorenzo Jones"	Second Boston Red Sox-	Sport reports
4:15 Network speaker	Network sports	"Personal Column"	New York game	Sport reports
4:30 Columbia Univer-	Club Matinee; variety	Walks Favorites	Second Boston Red Sox-	Sport reports
4:45 sity Summer Ses-	Club Matinee; variety	The Guiding Light	New York game	Sport reports
5:00 sion Choir sing	Animal News Club	Hollywood comment	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 Matinee; variety	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loist; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	News; music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Quartet recital	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; t'ks; mus	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade; popular	Del Rochelle; orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music:	Roy Shields's Revue	"One Man's Family";	"Summer Serenade": so-	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloist; orchestra	Roy Shields's Revue	dramatic sketch	loists; orchestra	Organ recital
8:30 Ken Murray; Oz-	"Going to Town," with	Serenade; Wayne King	United States Marine	Jack Brown's Orchestra
8:45 zald; Ghostlin's Or.	Harry Rose, comedian	and orchestra	Band concert	"Success Stories"
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Ernest Gill and his or-	"Town Hall Tonight";	Grant Park: Chicago	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz Orch.	chestra; Zarova, so-	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	Civic Opera Orchestra	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	prano; Ray Russell,	ists; quartet; Van Stee-	Ed Fitzgerald & Co.;	Soloists; orchestra
9:45 soloist; orchestra	tenor; piano soloist	den's Orchestra	variety program	Herb's Orchestra
10:00 Gang Busters: real-	Miss Schallert	"Your Hit Parade":	"From the Ends of the	Jack Brown's Orchestra
10:15 work drama	NBC vocal recital	Himber's Orchestra;	Earth": drama	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Ray Block's Orch.	NBC Minstrel Show	soloists; quartet	Melodies From the	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 "Consumers' Coops"	NBC Minstrel Show	Alistair Cooke	Skies: soloists; concert	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	De Courcy's Orchestra	Harlem"
11:30 R. Cummins's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Grif Williams's Orch.	"Amateur Night in
11:45 R. Cummins's Orch.	Miss. Fog Concert	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Grif Williams's Orch.	Harlem"

What's Going On in the Arts

"The Firefly"

For most of its two hours' length, "The Firefly," which ushered in a new movie season last evening at the Colonial Theater, is highly agreeable entertainment. Rudolph Friml's melodies of a quarter of a century ago have been furbished up by imaginative direction, and sprightly new tunes in keeping with the older music have been added. Allan Jones is a hearty, good-natured caballero, who knows how to lighten a song with a touch of humor. Jeanette MacDonald has discarded most of her mannerisms and found a new and becoming gayety. A delightfully unspoiled youngster named Robert Spindola has been discovered to brighten romantic interludes. Only in a long and heavy section symbolically depicting the progress of Wellington through Spain does the film conspicuously falter.

The high point of the evening, or the afternoon—for it is a two-a-day engagement—is a happy improvisation when the child, to encourage the mules drawing a coach up a mountain road, prances ahead of them playing a curious flute, while they keep time to the music with the clop-clop of their hoofs and the nodding of their heads. In itself it is enough to make the film worth while.

For the rest the picture is a mingling of romance and intrigue, with Miss MacDonald as a Spanish dancer and spy who encourages admiration from the French officers of Napoleon to learn military secrets. There are also counter-spies at work, and her affection for the honest-appearing Mr. Jones is tempered by discretion lest he prove an enemy agent.

Of the status of Warren William as a French colonel and later general there is no doubt. His sinister nature is apparent at once in his thin moustache and calculating eye. Douglas Dumbrille on the contrary is the epitome of uprightness as an unfaltering Spanish patriot, advisor to his king, and chief of the Spanish intelligence service.

Full-throated choruses after the Friml fashion but managed with a flick of wit, handsome photography, marching men and full-blown fiestas find ample place in the scenario as Robert Z. Leonard has brought it before the cameras. They set a tone to the entertainment to which the war scenes are out of keeping. When the stage has been set for gayety the clash of martial strife is an unwelcome intruder. Here it would better have been omitted or at least kept to a much smaller scale. E. F. M.

Merrimack Valley Artists

At the Fitchburg Art Center, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, there is on view the fourth annual exhibition of the Merrimack Valley Art Association. It consists of oils, water colors, prints and drawings, and sculpture.

This group of artists is grouped together by a geographic bond. That is probably as good a reason as any for craftsmen to unite and show their works collectively. There were times in history when such localization would produce an obvious uniformity, inasmuch as the artists live in the same environment and have the same background and training. But it is idle today to reflect upon that theme, for styles are pretty uniform and the younger generation of artists has obviously felt a strong influence of Paris. What one does find in the Merrimack Valley show is a cross section of a community in America, and to this visitor, at any rate, there is something rather informing in it.

It is apparent that amateurs and professionals exhibit side by side. That unfortunate tendency is one which we keep hoping will be corrected when fine arts will be looked upon as a calling and will require the training and specialization and standards of all established professions.

At present, unfortunately, art is too often looked upon as a hobby, as a holiday pastime, and is not given the consideration and evaluation of even ordinary items of commerce. It may seem a bit finicking, a trifle captious to be dwelling upon this point, but it is a critical one. Too many exhibitions are thinned out with amateurish material. We would have liked to find the six or eight capable craftsmen of Merrimack Valley more fully represented.

Among exhibitors are a number of painters who show frequently in Boston but who come in the Merrimack Valley category, probably because of summer residence, for example Nellie Littlehale Murphy, Bessie Creighton, H. Dudley Murphy. Prominent in the exhibition is a cheerful, lively "Flower Miscellany" by Zaydee Dejonge. Notable are pictures by Sidney M. Chase, Charles Demetropolis. One of the handsomest pictures of the exhibition is "Gourds" by Anna L. Nason.

The water color group varies and contains a few rather pleasant and typically New England washes. Prints and drawings are more interesting, because these specialized pictorial mediums are more exacting in technical requirements. Represented in this group are Samuel Chamberlain, Eleanor Pratt, Rebecca Lindon Malicheff. In sculpture, the heavily formed "Shire Horses" by Esther Jackson is interesting to compare with an "Iceland Horse" by Viggo Brandt-Ericksen. George Aarons provides a fine triple portrait of children. Other sculptors showing are Nora Sweeney, Ruth B. Kennedy, Carl F. Turner. D. A.

Compact

(Continued From Page 9)

matter unacceptable to this state or any other New England State."

"We want flood control works," wrote Mr. Hook, "but we place an even higher value upon the preservation of all our existing rights over our water resources.

"Protection against floods is genuinely desired, especially in the down-stream industrial areas of the Merrimac and the Connecticut, and Massachusetts and Connecticut are cheerfully willing to pay the costs thereof, as adjusted between themselves, the two northern states and the War Department.

"On the other hand, I think the Congress and the executive departments of the Federal Government may rest assured that New England will sacrifice the prospective benefits of the flood control program if it is obliged to choose between such benefits and the surrender of any rights over its streams enjoyed by the states under existing law."

Mr. Hook's protest follows the introduction of a resolution in the U. S. Senate by Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire which would reserve to the Federal Government power rights in flood projects on the two rivers. Senator Brown described his resolution as an Administration measure. A similar measure was introduced in the House by Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts.

"New England was totally unprepared for the objections which have been made in Washington to the ratification of the compacts in the form agreed to by the negotiators, approved by the legislatures of the four states and submitted by their Governors," Mr. Hook submitted.

"We feel that the four New England states have, in good faith, performed their part under the Federal flood control legislation. We see no reason why Congress need hesitate to place its approval upon the compacts. We would welcome the exercise of your good offices in the situation."

"We are not even sure that we fully understand just what those objectors have in mind. According to recent news dispatches you are represented as hopeful that some arrangement may be arrived at which will satisfy your legal advisers without demanding of the four New England states any surrender of what they consider their just rights. I most certainly hope these reports accurately represent your position, and that you will lend your efforts to the prompt approval of the compacts so that the work may be started without controversy or delay."

Quabbin

(Continued From Page 9)

of the Quabbin Reservoir, presented in abbreviated form, reads something as follows:

Origin of Quabbin Project

The demand for such a project as the Quabbin Reservoir was created by a water shortage in the Boston area and encouraged by a joint report of the State Department of Public Health and the M. D. C. in 1922. This was followed up by an investigation by a legislative commission in 1925 which also issued a report.

On the facts presented, the Legislature in the following year, 1926, authorized the $15,000,000 project to divert the Ware River into the district's water supply. Then, in 1927, the Legislature authorized the expenditure of $50,000,000 for the Swift River extension, plus $900,000 to establish the Sudbury Reservoir, an emergency reservoir.

It was the Ware and Swift River projects together which formed the $65,000,000 "Quabbin Reservoir."

The Quabbin project includes a dam and a dike on the Swift River which will be completed under the present contracts together with a tunnel now finished to the Wachusett Reservoir, nearer Boston. At a half way point, the Ware River can now be diverted into this tunnel and its water stored in the Wachusett Reservoir.

An 18-Mile Lake

The size of Quabbin may be appreciated when it is realized that this reservoir will be 18 miles long and hold 415,000,000,000 gallons of water—six times as much as the Wachusett Reservoir.

Five years will ultimately be required to fill Quabbin which will flood villages, parts of towns, highways, etc.

Quabbin Tunnel from the Swift River to Wachusett Reservoir is 24.6 miles long, one of the longest in the world, "A one-man trolley," says the report, "could operate in it."

Turning to the financial status of the Quabbin project and the metropolitan district, the bureau again offers a carefully computed report. Reduced to essentials, this study shows that of the $65,000,000 authorized expenditures for Quabbin, "about $42,000,000 have or soon will be spent . . . and of the $23,000,000 difference, a considerable portion has already been saved.

"Major engineering aspects are well along toward completion and future expenditures will involve mostly equipment, auxiliary buildings, damage settlements and preparation of the reservoir site," the bureau states.

Of funds obtained for construction, $39,250,000 has been obtained from 30-year serial bonds and $1,000,000 paid for water rights by Worcester. Of these bonds, $6,954,000 have been retired as of July 1, this year. Debt costs next year include bond payments of $1,343,000 and interest payments of $1,054,171.

In a discussion of all debt costs of the metropolitan district for water in past years, the bureau holds these have increased from $2,527,000 in 1925 (just prior to the authorization of the Quabbin project) to $5,052,000 in 1935. This cost dropped in 1936, however, to $4,781,000. Two thirds of this amount, or $3,143,000, is paid by Boston.

Since 1931, it is pointed out, a surplus of $515,000 cash in Boston's water service accounts has been eaten away by repeated annual deficits. Today the bureau finds a cash deficit for water receipts in Boston of $164,000 as of Dec. 31, 1936. "The causes of this development are larger metropolitan assessments on Boston and smaller receipts involving uncollected water bills."

Substantiating its observations that a retard in construction of the Quabbin Reservoir will not endanger the district's present water supply, the bureau report describes current conditions.

Present Safe Yield

There is "a present safe yield of 147,000,000 gallons per day" from the Wachusett and North Sudbury reservoirs, the report states. This figure also includes some water from other points of the system.

But last year the average daily metropolitan consumption was but 138,000,000 gallons per day. Hence, according to the bureau, the system enjoys a present safe yield, or margin, of 9,000,000 gallons a day. And in time of emergency, it is added, an "additional margin" of 27,000,000 gallons a day could be made.

"In view of these figures reflecting average conditions, it is very unlikely that difficulties will arise from a retarded Quabbin construction program," states the report.

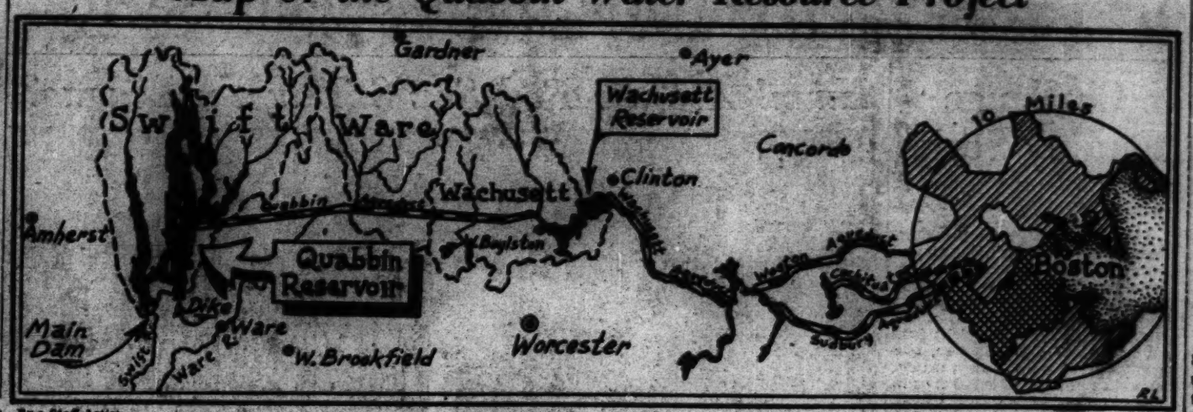
The magnitude of the Quabbin Reservoir in respect to these figures is emphasized by the bureau's comparison of present water facilities against this new project. At present the various reservoirs of the system have a storage capacity of 57,000,000,000 gallons, a figure established by the bureau after making certain technical deductions. The capacity of the Quabbin Reservoir alone, as has been stated, will be 415,000,000,000 of gallons—over seven times greater!

Lastly, the bureau indicates that there is no "early prospect" of having more cities join the metropolitan system to increase the daily water consumption nor is there "likelihood" that there will be marked increases of water consumption by the 20 cities and towns now comprising the district. Water demand for the district, the report observes, "is still below the 1929 peak."

It is on the basis of these facts that the bureau concludes: "It is very unlikely that difficulties will arise from a retarded Quabbin construction program."

And this proposal, designed to save $600,000 a year to the district for an unestimated period, "would be an important aid in financing local water departments. . . ."

Map of the Quabbin Water Resource Project



By a Staff Artist

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes at Boston	Mail Closes at New York
†Queen Mary	Aug. 11	Plymouth Aug. 16	Aug. 10 8:00 pm	Aug. 11 8:00 am
Manhattan	Aug. 11	Plymouth Aug. 17	Aug. 10 8:00 pm	Aug. 11 8:00 am
Deutschland	Aug. 11	Cherbourg Aug. 19	Aug. 11 1:00 pm	Aug. 11 4:00 pm
†Champlain	Aug. 14	Plymouth Aug. 21	Aug. 13 8:00 pm	Aug. 14 8:00 am
*Scythia (Bost.)	Aug. 14	Galway Aug. 22	Aug. 13 7:00 pm	
New York	Aug. 14	Cherbourg Aug. 23	Aug. 14 1:00 pm	Aug. 14 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes at Boston	Mail Closes at New York
Mariposa	Aug. 17	San Francisco Aug. 17	Aug 13 4:00 pm	Aug. 12 8:00 pm
Mariposa	Aug. 19	San Pedro Aug. 19	Aug. 14 4:00 pm	Aug. 14 8:00 pm
Manulani	Aug. 31	San Francisco Aug. 26	Aug. 26 4:00 pm	Aug. 26 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes at Boston	Mail Closes at New York
Pres. Coolidge		San Francisco Aug. 21	Aug. 16 4:00 pm	Aug. 16 8:00 pm
Pres. Jack.	Aug. 28	Seattle Aug. 23	Aug. 23 4:00 pm	Aug. 23 8:00 pm

†Great Britain, France and southern Europe. †Except Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. *Except Irish Free State and Northern Ireland only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Manning Commands Ship

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Capt. Harry Manning, who was navigator for Amelia Earhart on her first of two attempted round - the - world flights, has been named commander of the Panama Pacific liner Virginia by the United States Lines. He succeeds Capt. George V. Richardson, who becomes master of the liner President Harding.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent addition to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week, Sept. 27-Oct. 2, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Flood

(Continued from Page 9)

allotment will be rescinded and turned over to some other projects.

The allocations are made under the recently enacted War Department civil functions appropriations bill which carried a lump sum for prosecution of flood control projects under and in accordance with the terms of the 1936 comprehensive flood control bill. The executive and administration program is to make yearly allotments, under yearly appropriations, until the projects are complete.

Another plan in the air is to ask Secretary of War Woodring to draw up a new compact, as a substitute for the Brown-Casey proposal. Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut plans to make this request at the urging of Attorney General Daly of Connecticut. Observers here don't expect Secretary Woodring—already under fire for his alleged failure to have the state commissioners who drew up the present Connecticut and Merrimac compacts better informed on federal law and policy—to go far in this direction. It is the belief of Attorney General Daly and others that Secretary Woodring is more favorable to the present compacts than are other Administration leaders.

Senator Bridges last night asserted that "the Adminstration has kidded us along and now it is playing a Benedict Arnold stunt."

ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston St., Boston
Summer Shops at Magnolia—Nantucket Bar Harbor and Lake Placid
Capes and Cape-Coats for Summer Travel
Beautiful Garments Made to Order in a Wide Range of Materials.

WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE
Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, marred, or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and reductions are because we are out of some sizes and colors.

WARDROBE TRUNKS (Just Right for College) were 30.00 to 75.00 NOW 24.85 to 58.85
WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Doors) were 70.00 to 135.00 NOW 59.75 to 109.50
VALISES (Large Lea. Suit Cases) were 37.50 to 100.00 NOW 29.85 to 69.85
VOYAGEURS (For Men or Women) Largest Size Ward. to Fit Under Pullman Seat were 22.50 to 75.00 NOW 18.85 to 59.75
DRESSING CASES were 5.00 to 22.50 NOW 3.85 to 18.85
JEWEL CASES were 5.00 to 35.00 NOW 3.85 to 21.85
UMBRELLAS were 5.00 to 15.00 NOW 2.85 to 10.85
GLADSTONE BAGS were 24.50 to 55.00 NOW 18.85 to 43.85
MEN'S SUIT CASES (Leather) were 16.50 to 45.00 NOW 13.85 to 36.85
LADIES' LEATHER SUIT CASES (Overnites) were 7.50 to 37.50 NOW 4.75 to 26.85
SOJOURNORS (Dress Wardrobe Cases) were 14.00 to 42.50 NOW 11.85 to 37.85
HAT BOXES were 4.75 to 45.00 NOW 3.75 to 29.85
LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES were 12.75 to 47.50 NOW 9.85 to 29.85
were 85.00 to 150.00 NOW 47.50 to 88.50
LADIES' HAND BAGS were 5.00 to 10.00 NOW 3.85 to 6.85
were 12.00 to 22.50 NOW 7.85 to 15.85
GLOVES were 3.00 to 5.00 NOW 1.95 to 3.85
BRIEF CASES were 3.50 to 35.00 NOW 1.95 to 24.85
WARDROBE CASES FOR WOMEN were 15.00 to 22.50 NOW 9.85 to 14.85
OVERNITE LOTION BOTTLE CASES were 10.00 to 37.50 NOW 3.85 to 19.85
CLUB BAGS were 12.50 to 49.50 NOW 9.85 to 38.85
TOILET CASES were 10.00 to 50.00 NOW 6.85 to 29.85
BILL FOLDS were 3.00 to 10.00 NOW 1.85 to 6.85
SPORT BAGS (Talon Fasteners) were 7.50 to 17.50 NOW 4.85 to 14.85
SHOE CASES were 15.00 to 47.50 NOW 12.85 to 39.85
KIT BAGS were 47.50 to 75.00 NOW 36.85 to 57.85

NOTE: *No luggage made by WINSHIP is sold by any other store in Boston.*

Years of Experience in Fine Repair Work
W. W. WINSHIP Inc.
Established 1776 One Store Only
372 Boylston Street, Boston Between Arlington and Berkeley Streets

RELIABLE FURS SUBMITTED for COMPARISON at AUGUST PRICES!
LAMSON & HUBBARD
Furriers for Over Half a Century
Boylston at Arlington Sts., Boston

SUPPOSE YOU ARE TO BE SEPARATED BY 50 MILES
It costs so little nowadays to be truly thoughtful. Fifty miles isn't far, but it seems far to those wondering about you. Are you well? Did you arrive safely? When will you be back? There's no need to wonder, when it's so easy to know. Let the long-distance telephone keep you in touch with friends and relatives—let it save you time and money, too, in making plans and reservations.

LOOK AT THESE TYPICAL LOW RATES BOSTON

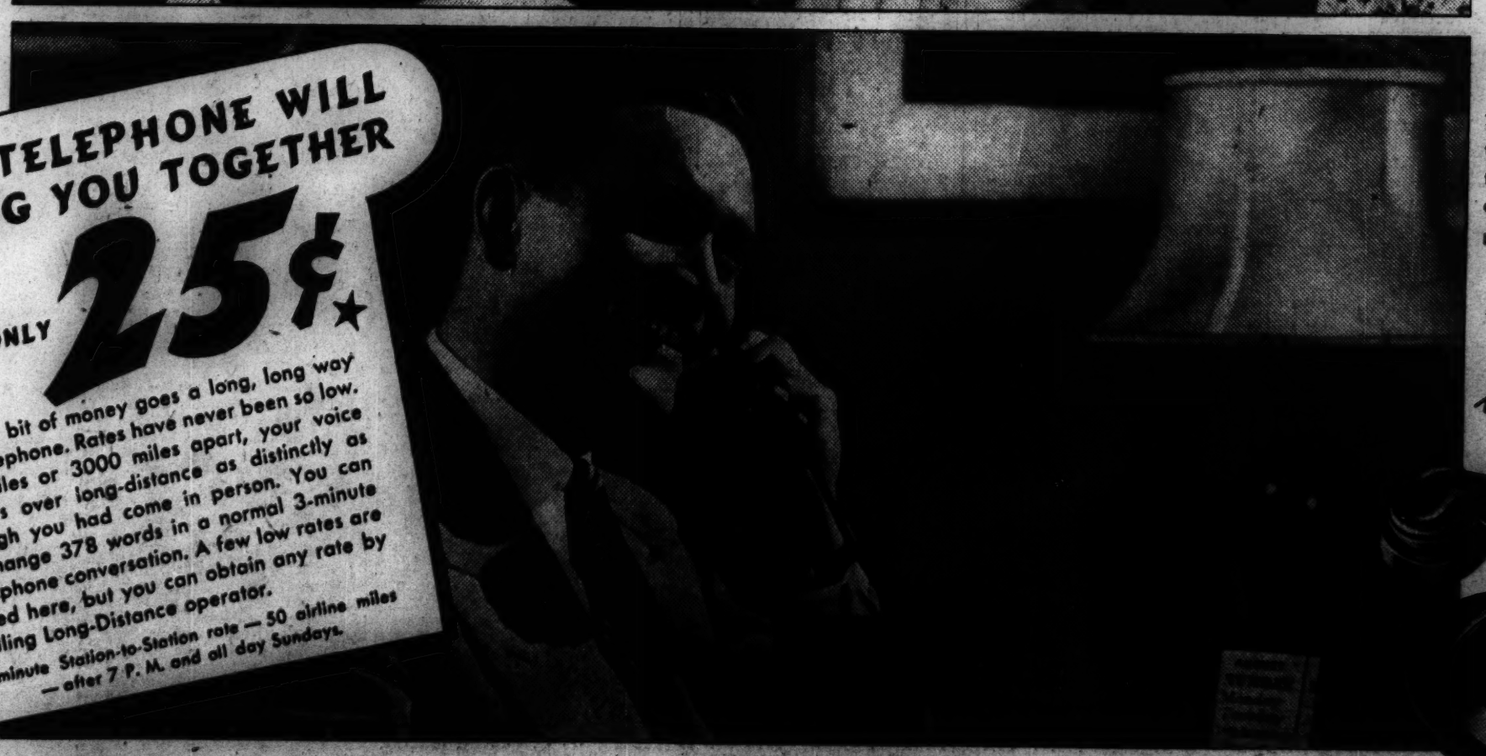
TO:	Nights after 7 P.M. and All Day Sundays
Laconia, N. H.	.35
Rockland, Me.	.50
Portland, Me.	.40
Littleton, N. H.	.60
Burlington, Vt.	.55
Newport, Vt.	.60
Hyannis, Mass.	.25
Greenfield, Mass.	.30
Westerly, R. I.	.30

The above rates are for 3-minute Station-to-Station calls. A small Federal tax applies where the charge is 50¢ or over.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Keep in touch by Telephone

THE TELEPHONE WILL BRING YOU TOGETHER FOR ONLY 25¢ ★
A little bit of money goes a long, long way by telephone. Rates have never been so low. 50 miles or 3000 miles apart, your voice comes over long-distance as distinctly as though you had come in person. You can exchange 378 words in a normal 3-minute telephone conversation. A few low rates are listed here, but you can obtain any rate by calling Long-Distance operator.
★3-minute Station-to-Station rate—50 airline miles—after 7 P. M. and all day Sundays.



SAVE UP TO 50% ON LONG-DISTANCE CALLS AFTER 7 P.M. EVENINGS & ALL DAY SUNDAYS

Crowds Storm Jersey Street for the Crucial Series Between New York and Boston

Red Sox Ready to Challenge Yankees in Fenway Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Baseball interest throughout the entire American League, as well as Boston, was centered on Fenway Park today as the Red Sox plunged into their "crucial" series with the powerful New York Yankees, present world champions and chief claimants to the 1937 title. The roar of batting rallies is scheduled to last for three days in the vicinity of Jersey street, including a single today, doubleheader tomorrow and another single on Thursday.

The Red Sox are ready. "We're still in that race," declared Manager Joe Cronin yesterday, in the calm before the battle. "Anything can happen. I am still basing my optimism on the fact that the Yankees have not had an outstanding slump for more than two years and that the law of averages will catch up with them some time—soon, I hope.

Games Were Close

"The Yanks have beaten us six out of eight this year, true, but three of those games were decided by a single run," Joe continued. "A hit in the right spot would have made that record entirely different.

"We have hit well during this home stay against the West and are better equipped to stand off the Yankees than at any time this year. Our pitching has improved almost 50 per cent since returning to Fenway Park on July 27. All of our left-handers will see action in this series and I am confident they will bother those left-handed Yankee sluggers. But win or lose, we'll give them a battle they won't forget."

The fans who pay the freight were today much less optimistic than Cronin. They realize that only one of the most sensational upsets in years could bring a World Series to Fenway Park in October. Even if the Red Sox are successful in crushing the powerful invaders in this current series, there is still another Western tour to be made and the Boston club has compiled a disappointing record in the road this season. Only the Yankees in the American League have maintained a fair pace on enemy territory.

However, the most loyal Boston rooters like to entertain the slim possibility offered in the Fenway situation. Anything can and usually does happen in baseball, and on that score the Sox are still pennant contenders. In this short series, they should match the hitting power of the champs. They should match, or even surpass, their pitching. The Red Sox are really "hot," more so than at any time since Joe Cronin's arrival here.

Pressure Is Off

Observers are inclined to look upon that humiliating second-game defeat in Sunday's doubleheader with Chicago as a "break" for the locals. The tension was heavy during that 12-game winning streak. To face the Yankees under such pressure might have been disastrous. But relieved of the burden of this streak, the Sox are taking the visitors in stride.

To review the present home stand, the Red Sox have captured 12, dropped two and tied one. They took two out of three from the Browns, three out of four from the Tigers—with one tie; four in a row from Cleveland and three of their four meetings with the White Sox.

On the morning of July 27 the Red Sox were in fourth place, 10 full games in back of the Yankees. Early today they were second, but still some distance from the leaders; 9½ games to be exact. The cold figures reveal that through this sensational victory march against the West, the locals gained a meager one-half game on the flying champions.

Twenty-Two Homers

From New York comes the news that the Yankees place only mild importance on this Fenway series. With a record of 12 victories in their most recent 14 starts in competition with the West, including an unbroken string of eight, the champs were prepared to take these Hub meetings as merely another event in their collective lives.

Swinging at the short right field bleachers in Yankee Stadium, and occasionally at the left field stands, the leaders piled up 22 home runs in those 14 engagements with the West, bringing their season's total to 128. In only two games did they fail to connect. With close to 60 games remaining on their schedule, the champs should challenge their league home run record of 182, established last season.

Hitting homers at Fenway will not be as easy as at the Stadium, however, which should work as an advantage for the Red Sox.

Given fair consideration by the weather, the Red Sox and Yankees may set an all-time week-day attendance mark at Fenway tomorrow for their doubleheader. Every reserved seat was sold before noon today. Unreserved grandstand and bleacher seats, which go on sale early tomorrow morning, will probably be sold two hours after the ticket windows open. A World Series atmosphere has surrounded the Hub.

Lefty Grove will pitch one game tomorrow, unless Manager Joe Cronin decides at the last minute to give the veteran an extra day's rest and start him in the series final on Thursday. Arch McKain, the rookie from Minneapolis who has won six games and lost only one, will probably work tomorrow also.

Easy Sailing For Top-Seeded Group

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 10 (AP)—Top seeded players sailed easily through the first and second rounds of the Maine men's singles tennis championships here yesterday.

The defending champion, Albert Horton 3rd, Providence, R. I., didn't even have to swing a racket to get paired with Warren Paine, sole Portland survivor, in the third round. With a first-round bye, Horton defeated Vernon Standish, Boston, by default.

Donald Hawley, Orange, N. J., the New Jersey champion and seeded second, eliminated Chester Cahn, New York, 6—1, 6—1, and Ogden Williams, New York, in love sets.

Donald H. Martin, West Newton, Mass., third ranking player, had the roughest going of the day. He drew a first-round bye, but Casper Nannes, Brooklyn, N. Y., extended him to 7—5, 11—9.

The fourth and fifth seeded players, Robert Kamrath, third ranking Texas star, and Marvin Kantrowitz, New York, defaulted.

Alvah Sulloway, Concord, N. H., a Harvard player, defeated Jack Messena, Pelham Manor, N. Y., 6—0, 2—6, 6—4.

In the only third round match, Robert Decker, Miami Beach, Fla., seeded seventh, disposed of Sewall Cutler, Brighton, Mass., 6—4, 0—6, 7—5.

U. S. Skiers Return

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The United States ski team returned aboard the liner Santa Clara today from the Pan-American downhill ski championships at Farellones, Chile.

The Americans made virtually a clean sweep of the event, taking first, second and fourth places in the slalom race and the first five places in the downhill straight five-mile race.

Returning today were Warren and Howard Chivers, Edward P. Wells, John P. Litchfield and Edgar H. Hunter, all of Dartmouth College, and Manager Eugene Du Bois of New York. Another team member, Don Fhaser of Seattle, left the ship at Panama.

Hmm! Are the Red Sox Still in the League?

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Lou Gehrig, Manager Joe McCarthy and Joe Di Maggio of New York Yankees

In the Sensational and Colorful Accomplishments of the Powerful Yankees During the Past Two Seasons, This Trio Has Played a Major Part. Gehrig's Endurance Record at First Base Is Unequaled in the History of Baseball. He Recently Passed the 1900th Consecutive Game Mark. It Has Been McCarthy's Job to Keep a Harmonious Group of Ball Players for the Richest Organization in the Major Leagues, Di Maggio, in the Short Space of Two Years, Has Developed Into Probably the Leading Outfielder in the League, and Further Threatens to Eventually Become One of the Greatest of All Time

California Girl Is Victor Over A Seeded Player

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—One upset marked the third day of the eastern grass courts tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club yesterday as most of the third-round brackets in men's and women's singles were filled and a start was made on the doubles.

Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., third-seeded woman player, fell before Barbara Winslow of Hollywood, Calif., 6—3, 6—8, 6—4. Miss Pedersen was unable to play her usual game. Miss Winslow took advantage of her weak service and easily outsteadied her.

A couple of other oddities marked the day's play that saw all the seeded Americans in the men's division except Art Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., reach the third round safely. Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, the little Davis Cup star from Atlanta who is second on the select list, had to go back and play his first-round match after topping William J. Clothier of Philadelphia in a provisional second-round match yesterday. Clothier had to return home, so Grant disposed of him first, then yesterday whipped Charles Carr of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2.

Plays Basketball

Gene Mako, another Davis Cupper, who had won his first-round singles match Sunday, defaulted to Peter Lauck of Wynnewood, Penna., in the second. He explained he wanted to rest before playing in the doubles with Don Budge, but a few minutes later was out playing basketball with Ramsay Potts of Memphis, who had been eliminated. As a result Lauck reached the third round without playing a match.

Budge and Mako came out late in the day to win the only men's doubles match from Modeste Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., and Armand Bruneau of Brooklyn, 6—0, 3—6, 6—0.

Top-seeded Frankie Parker had little trouble gaining his third-round bracket with a 6—0, 6—4 victory over Henry M. Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., and the other selected Americans, with one exception, did about as well.

Frank Shields, the movie actor who is making a tennis comeback, was one of the few players to try two matches. He took a pair of love sets from George Ball of El Paso, Texas, but was only two points from defeat at one time in his second-round match with William V. Winslow of South Orange, N. J., before he won 6—4, 3—6, 8—6. Shields is fourth in the seeding.

Miss Marble Wins

Alice Marble of San Francisco, national women's champion, made her first appearance in the tournament and beat Barbara Scott of Yonkers, N. Y., 6—1, 6—0. Second-seeded Gracyn Wheeler of Los Angeles was almost as effective in winning from Evangeline McLennan of Decatur, Ga., 6—1, 6—4.

Only one of Japan's three representatives in the men's singles remained in the running. Fumiteru Nakano reached the third round with a 1—6, 6—2, 6—3 victory over Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore. Jiro Yamagishi defaulted Sunday and Hideo Nishimura was eliminated yesterday by Hal Surface of Kansas City, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

N. H. Shore Tennis

RYE BEACH, N. H., Aug. 10 (AP)—The Troy (N. Y.) team of Paul Martin, former Indiana state champion, and Raymond Loucks, yesterday won the New Hampshire shore tennis doubles title, defeating David Burt, Old Lyme, Conn., and George Goodwin, Haverhill, Mass., 5—7, 1—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4, in the final at the Abenaqui Club. Burt and Goodwin were members of the Harvard freshmen team.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	64	39	.621
New York	58	41	.586
St. Louis	55	44	.556
Pittsburgh	51	48	.515
Boston	47	54	.465
Cincinnati	41	58	.414
Brooklyn	39	57	.406
Philadelphia	40	61	.396

Results Aug. 9

No games scheduled.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow — Fenway Park — Two Games — First Game 1:30

RED SOX vs. NEW YORK

Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store — HUB. 2330

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

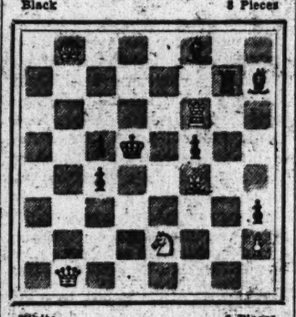
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 10, 1937

Problem No. 1956

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Chess Review, 1934. Double Grimshaw Block)

Problem No. 1957

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black — 11 Pieces

White — 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Social Chess Quarterly, 1935. Double Brede Crosscheck)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1954. QxKP

No. 1955. 1. B-R3 Q-B3
2. KtxQ
1. ——— Q-R
2. Q-Ktch
1. ——— QxKt
2. Q-K5ch
1. ——— Q-Kt4
2. QxQch

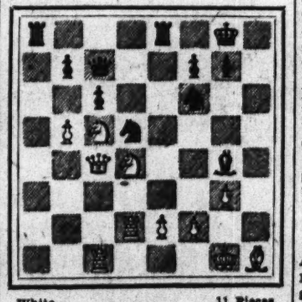
End-Game No. 368. White wins: 1 K-K2!, threatening 2 Q-R8ch, KxQ; 3 KtxBPch, K-Kt; 4 Kt-R6 mate. If 1 . . . QxRP; 2 Q-R8ch, KxQ; 3 KtxKtPch, K-Kt; 4 Kt-K7 mate. Black has no adequate defense.

End-Game

This is the beginning of one of Alekhine's magnificent combinations, from his game with Reti at Baden-Baden, 1925. The main idea is to weaken White's KKtP. But does R-K6 look sound?

End-Game No. 369

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

Readers are reminded to watch for cabled reports of the Stockholm team tournament now in progress.

Vera Menchik, women's champion of the world, successfully defended her title in her match with Sonia Graf of Munich, by a score of 11½-4½. The challenger won three games and three were drawn.

Paernau, Estonia, was the scene of a minor tournament which concluded on July 30. Paul Schmidt of Estonia led with 8½-1½, barely ahead of Flohr, Keres and Stahlberg, each with 4½-2½. Tartakower followed with 6-3.

Reshevsky won an informal tournament at Stockholm, just before the team event. His score was 3-0, Danielsson, 2-1; Lundin, 1-2, and Stolts, 0-3, were the other scores.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, was the scene of another tournament, which concluded on July 28. Dr. Max Euwe, world's champion, led with 6-3. Dr. Alekhine and Bogoljubow followed with 3½-2½. F. Saemisch was the other contestant, with 1-5. Bogoljubow won a game from both Euwe and Alekhine. Euwe's score with Alekhine was 3½-½. In view of the return match for the world's championship in October, this is particularly significant.

Alekhine's Defense proved costly to the two American contestants at Kemeri. Reshevsky lost two games using the defense, including one in the final round, with Book of Finland, which cost him undisputed possession of first honors. The other, his loss to Alekhine, has been published in this column.

Apart from Reshevsky's success at Kemeri, Fine's poor showing interests readers on this side of the Atlantic. In the game below he lost to Petrow through a misconception in the ending.

Alekhine's Defense

Petrow White	Fine Black	Petrow White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	21 RxR	BxR
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	22 B-Q6	BxKt
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	23 PxB	KtxKP
4 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	24 P-B5	Kt-Q4
5 P-B4	PxP	25 R-QB	R-K3
6 BPxP	Kt-B3	26 B-B	P-QR3(c)
7 B-K3	B-B4	27 R-Kt	P-QKt4
8 Kt-QB3	P-K3	28 PxP ep	RxB
9 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt5	29 P-Kt7	Kt-QB3
10 K-B	P-B4	30 P-B4	Kt-K5
11 B-Kt2(a)	B-K2	31 R-Kt8	R-Q8
12 Castles	Castles	32 K-B2	RxBch
13 P-QR3	PxP(b)	33 KtxKt	Kt-Kt
14 KtxP	Kt-B3	34 R-Q6	R-K8ch
15 KtxB	PxKt	35 K-Q4	K-B
16 RxP	P-Kt3	36 R-Q8ch	R-K
17 R-KB	B-Kt4	37 R-B8	K-K2
18 B-B5	P-K	38 R-Q8	R-Qch(d)
19 QxQ	QRxQ	39 RxR	KxR
20 QR-Q	R-Q7	40 K-Q6	Resigns

(a) White wisely declines the apparent win of a P; 11 PxP, QxQ; 12 3xQ, Kt-B7ch, and KtxB, etc., or 11 KtxQ, Kt-Q2, etc.

(b) Not 13 . . . Kt-R3; 14 P-Q5!

(c) 26 . . . P-Kt3 looks perfectly good. Black here outplays himself.

(d) What else? White threatens RxR and K-Q8 anyhow. If 38 . . . P-QR4; 39 P-B5, and White must queen a P.

Marian Miley Off To a Good Start In Western Golf

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Marian Miley of Cincinnati, who scored triumphs in 1935 and 1936 as a Lexington (Ky.) lass, made an impressive start toward her third straight women's western 72-hole medal play golf derby yesterday by clipping four strokes off par for the Onwentsia Club course with a brilliant 34-42—76 round.

Edith Estabrook of Dubuque, Iowa, former western junior champion, cracked out a 38-39—77 for second place. Beatrice Barrett, tall daughter of a Minneapolis professional, scored 41-38—79, and was tied for third with Dorothy Gustafson of South Bend, Ind., who had 37-42—79.

Tied for the next position at par 80 were Betty Jamieson of Austin, Texas, trans-Mississippi women's titleholder, and another Texan, Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas. Dorothy Foster, the Springfield (Ill.) music teacher who was runnerup to Helen Hicks in the recent women's western open, finished her opening round with an 81, one stroke better than the card of Mrs. Russell Mann of Milwaukee, the former Lucile Robinson of Des Moines, Iowa, and two strokes in front of Minneapolis' famous Patty Berg.

Miss Miley did most of her damage on the outgoing nine holes. After knocking down birdies on the second, fourth and seventh holes, she gained two more strokes on the course by sinking an 80-yard chip-shot for an eagle deuce on the eighth. She dropped two strokes coming home by shooting bogies on the fifteenth and sixteenth. Miss Estabrook had birdies on five holes, the first, second, seventh, ninth, tenth, and eleventh, and was one over on the sixth and fifteenth.

Miss Berg's trouble came on the greens, on six of which she used three putts.

Grid League Split

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The American Football Association, a nine-club circuit, will be split into a northern and southern section for the coming season it was decided at a meeting of the association, last night. Danbury, Conn., New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, the Bushwicks, of Brooklyn, and White Plains will comprise the northern group. Each team will play the other team once. Orange, N. J., Paterson, N. J., the Brooklyn Eagles, and the Stapleton team of Staten Island are in the southern section and will play a similar schedule. At the close of the regular season, the leaders in each section will play for the league championship.

Jean Bauer Not Defending

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—More than 100 star women golfers started out today over Onondaga's rolling fairways on the qualifying round for the eighth annual New York State women's amateur golf championship. Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., 1936 champion, was not on hand to defend her title under a new ruling limiting the tourney to New York State residents. There were half a dozen capable young performers ready to take her place, however, led by Marjorie Harrison of Bluff Point, runnerup in 1935 and a semifinalist last year, and Betsy McLeod of Buffalo, a runnerup last year.

Lack of Breeze Dampens Racing At Marblehead

(Continued From Page 9)

yaching for thousands has been more than evidenced this week despite the lack of winds.

After the America's Cup series, New England's racers looked forward to Marblehead, saying, "at least we will get wind there." Unfortunately their confidence was not borne out.

"Indians" Petition

Boston Bay's Indians, "the crash-bang class of all time," have put in an urgent petition to the Eastern Yacht Club Race Committee asking to be sailed in the outside courses. Coming after yesterday's race during which the Indians were the only class to finish in the time limit, this request seems fair. For three days, this popular class has been beset by adverse conditions. Saturday the wind was so light that the stern boats, numbering the Sophomores, the T Class and the O boats, caught up with the becalmed Indians. Possesing 35 boats sailing in every race, this class needs more sea room and infinitely more wind which the outside line would give them.

One of the most beautiful sights for the spectators and one of the most pathetic sights for the racers came as the 200-odd boats gathered at the leward mark of the inside course yesterday. There was barely a breath of air stirring and with a running tide moving the boats sideways they were all caught in the worst of Times Square marine traffic jams. One group of boats discovered a clever stunt for getting around the bouy. Some of the Indians were rounding the mark when one of them told 20 other boats to hold on and he would pull them around one by one.

Towed to Port

When the wind showed no signs of returning most of the young skippers gave up and began paddling for the long two-mile run home. Soon the Coast Guard patrol boats came to the rescue, and from that time on were busy towing 200 to 300 boats back to their mooring in the bottle-neck harbor.

Meanwhile, the Indians were the only class competing, and it was a battle for Walter Perry with his Twono to save the class by beating the time limit. Most of the Indians were still finishing at seven o'clock and the last boat crossed the line at 8.30. Still the judges, waiting for hours for these boats, commended the skippers and crews, who had battled for the necessary points in a class of 35.

Tiller Talk

Commodore Chandler Hovey's Rainbow was the object of great curiosity yesterday after her midnight arrival during the previous night. Most of the wide-eyed public which viewed the tremendous mast and rigging of the sloop were gazing upon their first Class J boat. It is expected that thousands will drive to the Neck for a close view. Rainbow is moored off the Adams House on the mainland side of the Harbor.

♪ ♪ ♪

According to Rainbow's crew, the 1934 defender experienced difficulty in picking up Marblehead on the journey from Newport Saturday and Sunday. Her small tender could not keep up with the larger boat, making 12 to 13 knots, and finally found itself in Gloucester after the Rainbow had successfully pulled into Marblehead under jib only. She had been waiting for her tender to pull her in for hours and finally decided to take the chance with a working jib.

♪ ♪ ♪

After staving in one of her bronze plates on the Eastern Yacht Club run from the Vineyard to Newport two weeks ago, Rainbow's afterguard used great precaution in the cruise from Newport to Marblehead. It was thought that the Class J boat had struck a rock while heeling over in the southwester the yachts encountered on that run.

♪ ♪ ♪

Outstanding repeat victories in the Eastern series yesterday were those of Walter Hallett and Dartrey Lewis. The former chalked up another hull-down victory over 35 Indians, at the same time saving the class from the time limit. Lewis skippered his Star-boat Dart to a 20-second victory over Jerry Clark's Sans Souci, a triumph over 19 other boats as well.

♪ ♪ ♪

Unless better weather conditions develop this year's Race Week will be the most disappointing in the history of the event. Already, after three days of sailing, 29 classes are forced to re-sail races in the morning to make up for the lack of winds on Saturday and yesterday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charles Francis Adams' Thisbe was trumped yesterday by two veteran eight-meter boats in the first race that this class has sailed. Saturday a wandering buoy sent the Eights on a fruitless chase. Gypsy and Armida were the victors.

♪ ♪ ♪

Corinthian Yacht Club's Commodore, Daniel E. Watson, scored the greatest upset of the year in the R Class with a brilliant two-minute romp over the leading light of the class, Edmund Gabriel's Rebel. The Commodore was given a round of applause as he finished the victor.

Wendell Adams Davis

United States Takes Lead

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 10 (AP)—The United States chess team took the lead yesterday in the international tournament by winning from Poland in the eleventh round by 2½ to ½, with one game adjourned. With the score at 1-0, Samuel Reshevsky won the first board and Reuben Fine drew at the second. I. Kashdan's game was adjourned for a second time in an even position.

American League

Results Aug. 9

No games scheduled.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Tingson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—It becomes increasingly evident that only supper tennis by the leading members of the Davis and Wightman Cup squads can prevail over the brilliant performances of Robert E. Riggs and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, both in the remaining preliminaries and in the championships themselves. Both have developed a technic that has made a deep impression both on their opponents and on the experts who have watched them, while their opponents, with the sole exception of a brief spurt by Alice L. Marble when close to defeat by the Polish lady in the final at Seabright, have failed to exhibit anything which should cause even perturbation to either Riggs or his fair ally.

When the reports of the victories of Mlle. Jedrzejowska aboard were received here, they were more or less discounted by the view that conditions over there were disinctly against the Americans, and that when they got back on their home courts, the handicap would be reversed.

Real Player

So, at Seabright, the Polish champion did not make much of an impression at the start. Yes, she could hit hard, and her drives were well placed, but against anyone who knew her style of play, and forced the net properly, she should be an easy victim. But overwhelming victories over Edith Clark, Katharine Winthrop and Carolin Babcock, with a loss of only seven games in the three matches, began to stir up doubts, and when Dorothy Bundy, who was able to hit just as hard, and could force the net with the pick of our players, was unable to do more than force extra games in their match, the doubts became certainties, and the battles abroad were no longer discounted. Here was a real player of the stuff champions are made of, and only real champions stood any kind of a chance against her. Even Miss Marble would have trouble, and sure enough she did. The American champion had to exert every bit of her superplay to come through, while the Polish girl looked fit for another battle as they came off the court.

Then came Maidstone, and with it another group of American stars to measure themselves against her. Surely such players as Virginia Rice Johnson, with her power and perfect condition, Gracyn Wheeler, fourth ranking player of the United States, and best of all, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, still as brilliant as in her junior days, with plenty of international experience on her shoulders, could halt the invader. But again the hopes were vain. Only Dorothy Bundy was able to make any stand, and the stars were bowled over with the same deceptive ease as at Seabright. There was now no doubt at all, it would take a real champion to halt her progress. Now the question is, who can do it?

Avalanche of Defaults

In the case of Riggs, the problem has been somewhat complicated by an avalanche of defaults which deprived him of conclusive victories. But even with this disadvantage, the slight young Californian, with his easy manner, and apparent lack of a killing service, is building up a record just as good or better than that of last year, which brought him to fourth place in the United States ranking, surpassed only by the trio of Davis Cup winners. He has yet to lose a tournament in which he has played this season, and unless Parker and Grant show much better at Rye than in their exhibition match on the opening day, they are likely to find themselves victims of the imperturbable but highly efficient play of Riggs.

One of the features of Riggs' play is his gradual rise in efficiency as the match proceeds. His early sets are usually well below his real standard. He frequently actually loses his opening set, even against opponents of minor ranking. But as the match proceeds, he gradually seems to wake up a bit, and before long his opponent is finding it difficult to score points against the cool, heady play on the other side of the net.

Japan's Best

Even as clever a player as Jiro Yamagishi, now universally regarded as one of the best performers that Japan has ever sent to this country, was deceived in this respect, though he gave Riggs his hardest battle of the season in the semifinal at Seabright. Yet when they met again in the final at Southampton, Yamagishi exhausted his best endeavors to take a set, and finally had to quit without completing the match. Previously, Wilmer Allison, as persevering a fighter as ever lifted a racket, had found Seabright play too hard for him, and had defaulted to Riggs, and Sidney B. Wood Jr., another internationalist and star player of great experience, had succumbed to the craft of the younger player in an earlier round at the Meadow Club, without completing his match. Yet Riggs, slighter than any of them, comes out of his matches cool and apparently unruffled, by the difficulties of the battle, or the condition of the weather or the playing surface.

At Rye, Riggs tops the final quarter, with C. Gene Mako, John W. Van Ryn, Gardner Mulloy, and Yamagishi as his main opponents in that section, while Grant will be his semifinal opponent if they both get that far. This will be a real test, but his recent performances indicate that he will proceed in the same unruffled manner, and this will be an enormous advantage against most of his opposition, as all of them, with the exception of Van Ryn, are of the aggressive, stormy type, and the coolness of Riggs is never more effective than in such cases.

♪ ♪ ♪

This week will see the final settlement of the selections and the playing positions of both the British and the American teams for the Wightman Cup series, to be staged at Forest Hills the end of next week. So far, only Miss Marble has shown anything to insure a position, as neither Helen H. Jacobs, nor Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, by their Maidstone performances, indicated that they are even in condition. Probably the second best player available is Dorothy Bundy, who outshone all the other seeded leaders at both Seabright and Maidstone. Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan are playing at Rye, but only in doubles, and the latter showed so poorly on Saturday against the Polish star, that such players as Kay Stammers, Freda James, and Mary Hardwick, on their English record, should defeat her.

Low Scores Mark Play in U. S. Public Links Tournament

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 (AP)—America's leading public links golfers swing across Harding course today on the final 18 holes of qualifying play for their 16th annual championships.

Out of a field of nearly 200 entrants, 64 low-scores will emerge by nightfall to go into the tournament medal play starting tomrorow.

Heading the procession into today's round was Don Erickson of Alhambra, Calif., ex-newsboy and now a gas company handyman., Kingpin of Southern California public linksmen, Erickson went around the long course yesterday in 67—five shots under par.

The 25-year-old Swede climaxed his performance with a 35-foot putt on the 18th green. It was the 10th time he one-putted.

Erickson was one of six golfers who improved on par 72. Two strokes back of him was Joe Greene, Philadelphia automobile factory employe and runner-up for the national title in 1930. Greene clipped three strokes off par for a 33 on the trip out and took a 36 coming back.

Pat Abbott, slender defending champion from Pasadena, sounded a warning to the field when he posted a 33-37—70. Three others, Van Hall of Long Beach, Calif., Robert Abeles Jr., Santa Monica, Calif., and Paul Gesung, Dayton, Ohio, completed the par-cracking brigade with 71's.

Also rated as potential winners in medal play were Claude Rippy of Washington, D. C., the haberdashery clerk who was runner-up last year; Carl Kauffmann of Pittsburgh, who monopolized the public links throne in 1927-28-29, and Tab Boyer, Portland, Ore.

Team honors for the Warren G. Harding trophy, to be decided with today's final scores, found San Francisco and Sacramento tied with first round scores of 295. Two strokes back was Santa Monica, followed by Philadelphia with 299 and Honolulu with 300. Seattle won last year.

Title Yacht Races Open At Long Island Sound

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Aug. 10 (AP)—The Long Island Sound Atlantic class championship races opened here yesterday with the defending champion, "Jane" of the Pequot Yacht Club, winning the first event over a field of 11 entrants.

The "Jane" covered the six mile triangular course off the Pequot Yacht Club in 1:24.14, scudding across the finish line 13 seconds ahead of the "Rampage" of the Cold Spring Harbor Beach Club of Long Island. Charles Stetson skippered the winner, and John Page was at the tiller of the "Rampage."

The "Nereid" of Larchmont, N. Y., captained by Butler Whitney Jr., took third by 18 seconds over the "New Deal" of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club of Long Island. The "Ranee" of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of Long Island trailed the "New Deal" by six seconds.

Nagai Succeeds Baron Kubota

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP) — Matsuzo Nagai, former Ambassador to Germany and former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, was chosen today by Prince Tokugawa to succeed Baron Kubota as secretary general of the Olympic organizing committee. The Tokyo municipality approved the choice.

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HARVARD SQUARE KIR 4500

Business and Industry

Department Store Sales Rise of 10 P.C. Seen for Autumn

Commerce and Finance

North. Securities Firm Now Slated For Dissolution

NEW YORK (AP)—Northern Securities Company, formed 36 years ago by Hill and Harriman, railroad giants of the past, as a repository for control of Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways, is slated for dissolution at the meeting of stockholders Aug. 11.

Sources close to the company reported proxies representing around 80 per cent of the stock favor dissolution. Approval of only 66 2-3 per cent would be needed.

Originated in 1901

Northern Securities Company originated in 1901. James J. Hill, head of Northern Pacific Railway, with the backing of J. P. Morgan & Co. had obtained a working understanding with Great Northern, and also a dominant interest in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway.

E. H. Harriman, controller of Union Pacific, saw a strong competitor to his line growing out of such a northern rail combine, and backed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., he formed a syndicate to buy Northern Pacific stock.

On May 6, 1901, the Hill-Morgan interests placed an order for 200,000 shares of Northern Pacific, and on May 9 there followed the famous "Northern Pacific corner," which skyrocketed the stock from $80 to $1000 a share. Short sellers, after a court appeal, were permitted to settle at $150 a share.

The fight wound up with the Hill-Morgan interests holding $42,000,000 of Northern Pacific common and the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb syndicate holding $37,023,000 common and $41,085,000 preferred shares.

Pooled Interests

Harriman and Hill then agreed to pool their interests in Northern Securities Co., a holding company which would control Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

But three years later, in 1904, the United States Supreme Court during President Theodore Roosevelt's "trust-busting" regime, declared the holding of control of the two roads by Northern Securities Co. to be a violation of the anti-trust laws. Bulk of the securities were thereupon distributed.

The company today holds a minority interest in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, some Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. stock, and cash. Its directors say dissolution is advisable because of a variety of taxes to which its income is subjected.

Reserve's Holdings Of U. S. Securities Are Cut $39,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reserve System banks in 101 cities recorded a net of $39,000,000 reduction in Government security holdings during the week ended Aug. 4.

A Federal Reserve Board report showed that holdings of direct federal obligations declined $38,000,000 to $8,245,000,000. This was $1,197,000,000 under the same week last year.

Fully guaranteed Government securities fell off $1,000,000 to $1,187,000,000, or $84,000,000 under the same week a year ago.

The banks effected a net $36,000,000 increase in all Government security holdings last week, but the trend for several months has been generally toward liquidation.

The banks' loans to commerce, industry and agriculture, advanced on securities as collateral, increased $3,000,000 during the week to $584,000,000. Similar loans otherwise secured and unsecured climbed $71,000,000 to $3,915,000,000.

Loans to brokers and dealers in securities, other advances for purchasing or carrying securities and loans to banks also increased. Real estate loans, however, declined slightly.

Demand deposits fell off $156,000,000 during the week to $14,877,000,000. These deposits, however, still were $196,000,000 over the same week last year.

Drop in Canadian Wheat Marketings

OTTAWA (CP)—A drop of more than 50,000,000 bushels in wheat marketings in the prairie provinces in the past crop year is reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Marketings in the 12 months ended July were 165,562,602 bushels compared with 216,273,373 in the previous crop year.

In the week ended July 30, marketings were 578,820 bushels, a decrease of 125,800 bushels from 704,700 the previous week. In the corresponding week of 1936 they were 910,019.

Crop year figures: Sackatchewan 91,122,588 (117,656,818), Manitoba 20,711,540 (17,393,289) and Alberta 53,728,474 (81,223,266).

Machine Cotton Picker Said to Save $10.72 Bale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — John and Mack Rust, inventors of the mechanical cotton picker, say their machine saves $10.72 a bale over hand-picking costs. A test was conducted on the plantation of John Pargason, near Clarksdale, Miss.

The average sale price per bale of hand-picked cotton was $65.90, while the average machine-picked bale brought $65.50, a difference of only 40 cents a bale. But the average cost per bale of picking by hand was $16.12, while the average for machine picking was $5.00.

Fairchild's Orders Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Unfilled orders of Fairchild Aviation Corporation on June 30, last, totaled $1,203,289, compared with $951,980 a year ago, a gain of 26.4 per cent, the company announces.

Record July Sales By General Motors

By the Associated Press

New York

General Motors Corporation July sales to consumers and dealers established new high records for that month, the corporation announces.

Sales to consumers in the United States totaled 163,818. The previous record was 163,459 units in July, 1936. June sales amounted to 153,866 units.

RFC Loans Over $9,000,000,000 In 5-Year Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation reported it has laid out $9,272,057,046 in a little more than five years of operation.

Disclosing its standing as of July 31, the corporation said it has been paid back $4,715,027,999.

A portion of its outlay represented relief allocations and another segment disbursements to various governmental agencies.

In the direct lending field, the corporation lent $3,712,813,270 to private enterprise—including such organizations as railroads, financial institutions and industry. These borrowers have paid back $3,050,648,733 to date.

The relief allocations amounted to $1,799,984,879. Governmental agencies, including the home owners loan corporation, farm lending units and the disaster loan corporation, received $898,170,006.

Loans for financing city and other governmental projects, for marketing, for commercial and mining businesses and similar endeavors totaled $4,908,473,644, with repayments of $3,804,514,681.

Since the corporation was created early in 1932, it has made authorizations or commitments totaling $11,813,479,922. Of this, however, $1,405,928,991 had been cancelled and more than $900,000,000 remains available to borrowers.

World Industrial Output in 6 Months Makes All-Time High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The world industrial output reached the highest level in history during the first six months of this year.

The Department of Agriculture said production, as estimated in the 10 leading international trade countries, had advanced steadily from the low point in the middle of 1932 so that the pre-depression high point production in June, 1929, was exceeded in December, 1936.

Since March, 1937, production has continued well above the corresponding months of 1929, the department said.

Countries in the survey were the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

"A part of the recovery in foreign industrial production has been associated with increased military expenditures," the report said.

45 Representatives Urge HOLC Interest Rate Cut to 3½ P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Forty-five representatives sent a letter to all their colleagues in an effort to enlist support for legislation to reduce the Home Owners Loan Corporation interest rate from 5 to 3½ per cent and increase the amortization period from 15 to 20 years.

Recalling that Congress had overridden a veto to continue a 3½ per cent interest rate for farm loans, the signers argued "the city dweller is entitled to the same consideration."

Recipients of the letter were asked to become co-authors of a bill to effect the changes desired.

Grocery Trade Labor Survey Is Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first time in the history of the grocery industry a complete picture of conditions, rates of pay and hours worked by employees in the grocery manufacturing line will be available when hundreds of questionnaires sent out by the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., last week have been tabulated, Paul S. Willis, president of the group, said. More than half of the replies are already in, he said, and the rest are due within the next 10 days.

Mr. Willis explained that the main objective of the survey was to have complete data on industry wage and hour conditions in the event of passage of the Black-Connery bill. In addition, he said, the survey will reveal the circumstances of workers employed at the same type of work in different sections of the country and give backward employers an idea of how more progressive companies treat their personnel.

Philadelphia Finances To Be Shaped by Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penns. — A Financial Advisory Council, appointed by Mayor S. Davis Wilson to study city finances and to make recommendations for putting the city on a firm fiscal basis, met recently in the mayor's office for organization.

Thomas S. Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania, is chairman of the council. An office in the City Hall and an appropriation of $10,000 are expected.

Cotton Exchange Seat Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Cotton Exchange membership sold at $12,300, up $300 from the last previous transfer.

Upturn of 10 P.C. In Retail Sales Expected in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Department and specialty store sales are expected to be the highest this fall since 1929, according to the National Retail Dry Goods Association. The association made a nation-wide survey of the outlook for retail and general business.

Almost without exception, department and specialty store merchants in half a hundred cities expressed agreement in the poll, made public by Channing E. Sweitzer, managing director, that prospects for a resurgence of business activity were highly encouraging. Collectively they estimated that retail volume in the department store field would show an advance of approximately 10 per cent for the months of September, October and November, as compared with these three months in 1936.

10 Per Cent Gain Expected

A 10 per cent gain in sales would reflect a continuation of a steady, gradual expansion of retail volume which has marked retail recovery for four years, and would place department store volume at a point at least equal to that of the fall of 1930, and very likely the best in eight years, Mr. Sweitzer pointed out.

The merchaints saw only a few clouds obscuring the probability of a healthy fall business throughout the country, and the most predominant factor in this direction was the possibility of extended labor disturbances, which they felt might create much temporary unemployment and through loss of wages detract from the country's purchasing power.

Approximately 64 per cent of the stores reporting saw labor troubles as a threat to fall trade. Other unfavorable factors were given much less emphasis. Twenty per cent of the stores polled saw political uncertainty and conflict in Washington and the state capitals as detracting from the healthy outlook for trade, and 16 per cent saw dangers of further restrictive legislation on business as a menace.

Higer Costs a Deterrent

Other elements which were considered by some stores as possibly retarding in influence included: Governmental spending, increased taxes, rising costs of doing business as a result of rising labor costs, the threat of general war, price advances, poor crops and herds in a few local areas, the possibility that installment debts were taking too much of the consumer's dollar, and the lack of stimulus from an active stock market.

On the other hand, favorable factors outweighed those which were advanced as possibly handicapping Fall sales increases. Some 48 per cent of the stores said that better business, employment and wages all-around would carry retail trade forward.

With stores in the farm areas almost unanimous in assent, 40 per cent of those reporting looked for gains in farm income resulting from bumper crops in most sections and high farm prices to speed retail business during September, October and November.

More Building Seen

Gains in the building field, particularly in homes, were considered a favorable item by 12.5 per cent, and 10 per cent considered the prospect of less labor disturbance throughout the country as likely to be a favorable factor.

Various other elements expected to be conducive to retailing were named in lessening degree in the survey, including: increases in savings, price stability, added leisure, possible modification of the tax on undistributed reserves, a more active stock market, increases in dividends, continuation of governmental spending, adjournment of Congress, less drastic business legislation, an uptrend in capital goods industry generally, and the possibility of a return of world-wide peace.

The survey indicated that estimates of sales increases in the department store field are almost of even strength throughout the nation. The association found an expectation of an average increase of 9.3 per cent in New England; 9.8 per cent in the Middle Atlantic States; 9.9 per cent in the Middle West; 10.5 per cent in the South; 10.2 per cent in the Southwest, and 9.1 per cent in the Far West.

Consol. Gas of Baltimore Net Below Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended June 30 amounted to $6,471,120 after interest, depreciation, amortization, federal income taxes and other charges. This was equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to $4.59 a common share, and compares with a net of $6,513,427, or $4.62 a share in the 12 months ended June 30, 1936. Gross revenues for the period totaled $33,722,091, as compared with $32,311,418 for the preceding period.

For the three months to June 30, the system showed a net income, after all expenses and charges, of $1,727,004, equal, after preferred dividend charges, to $1.25 a common share, comparing with a net of $1,624,691, or $1.15 a common share, in the June quarter of last year.

York Ice Machinery Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — York Ice Machinery Corporation had a net income, after interest and provision for depreciation, for the year ended September 30, last, of $165,586. The arrearage of dividends on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock as of Sept. 30, 1936, amounted to $3,122,203. Total current assets as of Sept. 30 stood at $7,793,842, and total current liabilities were $1,032,426.

Immolation by Taxation Seen Personal Holding Company Fate

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street firms handling security accounts of foreigners were rather pleased this week with the report of the Joint Congressional Committee indicating that no radical changes would be made in the taxation of non-resident aliens at the present session of Congress.

There had been fear that the committee, at Treasury instigation, would try to revive the old capital gains tax on foreign security transactions, or by other means achieve the double purpose of raising more revenue from alien holders of American securities and of driving foreign investments out of this market. News of the committee's report, without such recommendations, was almost immediately followed by evidences in the foreign exchange market of an improved foreign sentiment toward American securities.

What the Committee actually recommended is considered, by and large, unenforceable. At present the dividend and interest income received by foreigners from American corporations is taxed "at the source"; the American corporation deducts the 10 per cent on dividends and 15 per cent on interest and the foreigner never even sees it. But the Committee took the notion that it was unfair for wealthy foreigners to be taxed only 10 per cent or so, when wealthy Americans are taxed, on interest and dividends, considerably higher. So the Committee recommended that if a foreigner's income reaches this level, $21,600 or more, at which level the domestic victim begins to pay more than 10 per cent, the foreigner ought also to pay more than 10 per cent. So it proposes that the foreigner file an income tax return with the Baltimore collector of internal revenue if his income is over $21,600.

The joker is that the foreigner won't do it and can't be made to. It is expected here that the same difficulty will arise with this proposal as with the capital gains on foreigners which was repealed in the Revenue Act of 1936. The Treasury couldn't check up on the foreigners and couldn't lay hold of them.

However, the fear still prevails here that next Spring, when the Treasury plans to launch a comprehensive program of tax reorganization, which means tax increases, a revival of the capital gains tax on foreign transactions here will be made, at somewhere between 20 and 30 per cent, or substantially higher than the tax of 12½ per cent repealed in 1936.

Unprofitable Tax Avoidance

But while foreign investors here are relieved over the report, wealthy American taxpayers will not be. The personal holding company, or "incorporated pocket book" is to be legalized out of existence. The evident intent of the Committee's proposals is plainly and simply that of making the personal holding company such an expensive means of tax avoidance as to be wholly unprofitable. For this reason the "cushions" are being taken out, the exemptions, allowances, deductions, etc., eliminated, the tax on undivided profit raised from 8-48 per cent up to 65-85 per cent, and the capital gains tax on ultimate liquidation lifted from an ultimate 30 per cent basis to a straight 100 per cent basis.

All these technicalities simply boil down to the fact that it will be easier and cheaper for the rich man to take his punishment direct than to experiment further with the complexities of a corporate alter ego. As the Committee stated in its report, "the problem of the personal holding company has been one requiring the continued attention of the Congress, beginning with the Revenue Act of 1913." Now the purpose is to clap on the personal holding company so many taxes from all sides that it will pass into the limbo of tax history.

The personal holding company has not been quite as profitable a means of tax avoidance, even with the "loopholes" and exemptions left in the Revenue Act of 1936, as the public has been led to expect by the Treasury. Though only a legal fiction, it has to pay frachise tax, excess profit or capital stock tax, normal income tax, and surtax on undivided profits. Lastly, for the owner or owners to finlly get their money out of it, they have to pay a capital gains tax on the remains of their incorporated pocketbook. It was estimated recently for this correspondent that a hypothetical movie star making $250,000 a year, throwing it into a private holding company, and realizing a "salary" of $25,000, would in the end reduce his tax merely from around $125,000 to around $75,000—not counting the fee of his lawyer.

Innovation in Taxation

One more important aspect of the Committee's report deserves note. It recommends, as a solution for the troublesome problem of foreign-incorporated holding companies, an innovation in taxation. Due chiefly to the very high surtaxes on rich men's incomes in recent years, (the law was changed in 1935 so that the wealthy man gets only 25 per cent of the top part of his income instead of 42 per cent) about 450 cardboard corporations have been incorporated in the Bahamas, Prince Edwards Island, and such remote regions, to which wealthy Americans have sold their securities for the trifling matter of the capital stock of these names-on-doors. Then the wealthy man borrows annually, without interest, from his corporate child.

The corporation, beyond reach of the American authorities, banks the dividends and interest of its owner's securities, subject only to the 10 per cent withheld on dividends and 15 per cent on interest. So the owner has hardly any income whatever that he can call his own. This ingenious device left the Treasury helpless to do anything but make snide remarks in Congressional hearing.

The Committee now proposes that American tax-payers be compelled to report these foreign corporations; and then—the innovations—to pay income tax themselves on the income of the foreign-incorporated holding company, even though that income is not distributed, i. e. passed back to the owner. In short, to the fiction of the tax-payer that he is out on Bermuda Island in a little office beyond the reach of the modern Matthews, the Treasury would retort with the fiction that what is in his possession at Bermuda is in his possession at New York.

The only catch in this might be the difficulty of making taxpayers own up to their foreign corporations, but this is not likely to be great. These foreign corporations are known by name to the Treasury because it gets reports from American companies on dividends and interest paid to all foreigners.

(Any story on income taxes such as this, not written by a tax expert, should carry a hedge clause. All information contained in this story is obtained from sources which are considered to be reliable, but is not guaranteed. For accuracy and further details consult your local tax expert.)

Virginia Cotton Acreage 20 P. C. Greater Than '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia cotton acreage increased 20 per cent this year over 1936, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond reports. At the same time, the bank reports the mid-summer business recession this year more noticeable than last year, but calls attention to the bonus payment which boosted retail sales in 1936 and thus had a tendency to distort last year's figures.

Deliveries of new automobiles increased 9.3 per cent in July, 1937, over July, 1936, the report said, though construction fell off 11.2 per cent. Business in the fifth Federal Reserve district comprising Virginia, West Virgiia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and the District of Columbia, was reported as normal.

Buenos Aires Bond Retirement

NEW YORK (AP)—It is expected that funds will be deposited Sept. 1 with fiscal agents of the City of Buenos Aires external sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds, series C1- and C13, for retirement Oct. 1 of all bonds outstanding.

Canadian Trade, Work and Income Show Good Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's foreign trade has expanded to the point where the returns for the past 12 months are more than double the figure for the worst year of the depression. The 1937 figure is $1,851,365,000.

This figure represents a gain of 23.8 per cent over the preceding 12 months during which the external trade total was $1,494,863,000.

Trade Rises

Canadian trade with the United Kingdom has continued to rise with the Dominion's exports somewhat out of line and above the flow of goods in the other direction. It has been pointed out that domestic trade in Great Britain has been so heavy during the past year that there has been a lag in the delivery of some commodities.

The favorable balance of trade for the Dominion for the past 12 months was $406,962,000 as compared with $327,369,000 for the preceding period.

On July 1 there were more people working in Canada than at any time since 1929, employment figures reveal. They show 1,134,318 at work compared with 1,088,652 the previous month. The employment index, based on the 1926 figure as 100, stood at 119.1 compared with 114.3 for June.

The greatest employment gains were recorded in food, lumber and pulp and paper factories.

Tax Collections Up

Income tax collections for the first four months of the year showed a corresponding increase and reflected the general returning prosperity which has made its influence felt throughout the economic life of the nation. The figure for the first four months was $86,455,388 or a gain of $13,972,214 over the previous year.

The half-yearly returns on automobile sales show that 99,912 autos were purchased representing a sales increase of 30 per cent. During June alone 24,046 cars were financed by Canadians who found that they had more money to spend than they have had any time since the depression.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Mexican Tourist Travel—Mexico is to be divided into 15 tourist zones and all foreign tourist agencies conducting tours to that country must maintain a representative in Mexico City to take care of the necessary legal formalities incidental to tourist travel. One regulation provides that a bond guaranteeing satisfaction in performance must be furnished by tourist agencies and organizers of excursions to that country regardless of whether the excursions are arranged locally or originate outside the country.

Films of Mexico—A rule recently promulgated by the Mexican Government requires an authorization for exports or a certificate of censorship before motion picture films, exposed or unexposed, can be taken out of the country. The regulation applies to private citizens, traveling across Mexican boundaries as well as to companies organized for the commercial production of films. Tourists taking motion pictures into Mexico will be required to obtain the necessary permits before they can bring in or take out such films.

Tourists in Panama—Bids for the construction and operation of tourist hotels in eight cities in Panama will be received by the Government of the Republic up to Sept. 6 of this year. The law authorizing the Government to arrange for the construction and operation of the hotels provides for the exemption from certain taxes and duties in favor of concerns undertaking to construct and operate these hotels.

Milk Production—The Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Company has been awarded the concession to establish a factory in Panama for the production of condensed and evaporated milk following a cash bond of $100,000 as a guarantee of faithful performance of its contract. Exports of condensed and evaporated milk from the United States to Panama in 1935 were valued at about $375,000.

Panama Flour Imports—Importation of wheat flour into Panama during 1936 amounted to 145,268 barrels, representing a value of $406,028, compared with 94,975 barrels with a declared balue of $418,128 for the preceding year. All the principal American brands of flour are well known in Panama and most of the bakeries prefer American flour to that of other countries. The United States enjoys between 90 and 95 per cent of Panama's annual requirements for flour.

Guatemala Banana Exports—Exports of bananas from Guatemala during the first five months of this year totaled 3,899,887 stems, compared with 3,845,830 in the like period of 1936. Shipments from the Pacific coast of Guatemala continue to be comparatively heavy, with exports about 10 per cent above last year. During this year all of the bananas exported from Guatemala have been consigned to the Gulf and Atlantic ports of the United States.

Sanitary Conference—Invitations have been extended to the Governments of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama by the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Guatemala to take part in the First Central American Sanitary Conference to be held in Guatemala on Nov. 17, 18, 19 and 20 of this year.

Cuban Exports to U. S.—An increase of 17,628,274 pesos in shipments to the United States account for 95 per cent of the improvement of 18,513,593 pesos in Cuban export trade in the first five months of 1937 as compared with the like period last year. Exports to foreign countries were valued at 98,638,074 pesos against 80,124,482 pesos during January-May, 1936. Purchases by the United States amounted to 87 per cent of the total this year, compared with 85 per cent of the total in the like period of last year.

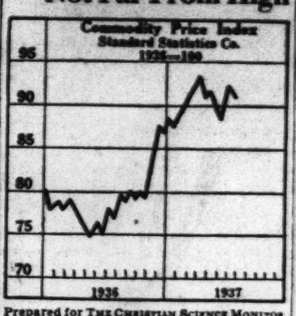
Cuban Sugar Output—Exports of raw sugar from Cuba in the period from Jan. 1 to June 13 of this year totaled 1,492,707 long tons, compared with 1,451,927 long tons in the like period of 1936. Production of sugar in Cuba to June 15 of this year totaled 2,936,527 tons, compared with 2,525,748 tons produced to June 15 of last year. Raw sugar on hand in Cuba on June 15 totaled 1,768,647 tons, compared with 1,578,814 tons held on June 15, 1936.

Cuban Tobacco Shipments—Exports of leaf tobacco and tobacco products from Cuba during the first five months of this year were valued at $6,237,227, compared with $5,445,956 in the like five months of 1936. Exports of tobacco to the United States in the first five months of 1937 were valued at $3,417,939, compared with $2,330,980 in the like period of 1936.

Cuban Tourist Trade—A total of 172,861 tourists visited Cuba in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, a number which is greater than for any one of the past 11 years. The previous high was 162,347 for the fiscal year 1929-30. It is estimated that expenditures by tourists during the year totaled $14,860,750, the highest total for any year since 1930-31 when expenditures by tourists were estimated at $25,619,475.

Cuban Buys Lard—Cuba bought 19,093,325 pounds of American hog lard in the first six months of 1937, compared with 14,651,567 in the like period of 1936. Ordinarily these imports decline in the summer months. However, this year arrivals of 3,918,113 pounds in June, set a new high for the preceding nine months and rated third in monthly imports since the trade agreement in September, 1934. Cuba is also experiencing less difficulty in obtaining olive oil supplies from Spain. June imports of Spanish olive oil totaled 765,885 pounds, a record for 1937.

Commodity Prices Not Far From High



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As the accompanying chart shows, the Standard Statistics Company index of commodity prices currently stands not far from its 1937 high, having recovered gradually since the reaction last spring when Administration warnings and the deflationary scare precipitated a sharp decline.

The recent recovery has been effected in the face of marked weakness in cotton and corn and moderate declines in most other farm products except wheat.

Brown Co. to Raise New Money in Plan For Reorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine — Brown Company took the first major step toward termination of the trusteeship when Orton B. Brown, vice-president and treasurer, filed a plan of reorganization for the $75,000,000 85-year-old concern with the Federal District Court here. The Brown Company is one of the country's largest pulp and paper manufacturers with plants in New Hampshire and Quebec, employing more than 7500 persons.

The plan, contrary to treatment accorded security holders in numerous reorganizations emerging from the recent business depression, contemplates no reduction in principal and no impairment of lien position for bondholders, and further would provide payment in cash of all past due interest, together with interest on interest. Preferred stockholders likewise would retain their present equity, and in addition, receive a larger stock interest and voting privileges to compensate for dividend arrears.

Because estimates indicate a 1938 demand for Brown pulp, especially the highest grades, at least 50 per cent in excess of possible output of present plants, the plan states new financing of $12,5000,000 is proposed for working capital and to expand production facilities.

A $6,500,000 issue of 3½ per cent to 5 per cent serial bonds by the company's Canadian subsidiary, Brown Corporation at La Tuque, Quebec, and $6,000,000 in unsecured 5 per cent convertible serial notes of the parent Brown Company at Berlin and Gorham, N. H., would be sold to the Canadian underwriting houses of Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., and McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd. They have agreed to purchase these issues at 95 and 97, respectively, provided that the plan's approval by security holders and the court is obtained before October 1, 1937.

Imports to Jamaica In '36 Top Exports

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP Cable)—Imports to Jamaica during 1936 exceeded the island's exports by about $6,881,000, trade figures showed. Goods valued at approximately $25,370,000 were imported while exports reached $18,488,000.

The British Empire supplied almost 73 per cent of the imports with the United Kingdom's total place at $9,385,000 or 38 per cent. The United States was second with goods valued at $4,419,000 for 16.3 per cent, followed closely by Canada with $4,022,000 for 16.2 per cent.

The figures showed that Canada sold more automobiles and flour to Jamaica than any other country and that she gradually was regaining her second-place position, lost six years ago.

The United Kingdom also led other countries as a buyer, taking 54 per cent of Jamaica's exports. Canada bought goods estimated at 29.7 per cent of the total and the United States was in third place with 7.2 per cent.

Jamaica's imports in 1935 were $25,050,000 and exports were $19,195,000.

Building Boom Is Well Under Way, Aver Professors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A building boom was well under way, and its peak should be expected in 1938, according to Professor George E. Warren, monetary adviser to the Federal Administration in Washington, and Professor Frank A. Pearson, his associate at Cornell University, in the latest of these authors' books, "World Prices and the Building Industry."

In a series of studies the authors show that building booms occur in cycles of approximately eighteen years. The last peak occurred in 1925, so that we may expect the present boom to reach its peak in 1941. The low point in the cycle has now been passed, and the curve is definitely on the way up. At the same time other countries of the world are moving toward a building slump. England, Scotland and Sweden are in this group. Included in the boom group are Canada and Germany.

The authors say further, "From 1925 to 1933, there was a surplus of buildings, which resulted in falling property values. Beginning about 1929, commodity prices started an unprecedented decline. The two forces caused an unparalleled collapse. In fact, property was a liability rather than asset. This era is a glaring example of man's failure to manage a building cycle and the value of money.

"In 1936, there was a shortage of buildings. This will stimulate building. If commodity prices should rise during this period, property values, which are now abnormally low, would rapidly advance, and the property owner would once more take his place in the Florida sun.

"There is a strong tendency for all production cycles to become more violent. This is true of livestock as well as building cycles. Under primitive conditions, most of the housing was for individuals, and many persons helped in the building of their own homes. Financing was largely local. With the growth of larger buildings, more general dependence on credit and increased commercialization, periods of liquidation became worse. Shortages are consequently greater and result in bigger booms, which in turn increase the violence of depressions.

"To offset the usual increase in violence, research and continuous popular education is essential, so that there will be more buyers, builders, borrowers, and lenders when prices and costs are low and more conservatism on the part of buyers, builders, borrowers, and lenders when prices and costs are high.

"In order to prevent building cycles and resulting unemployment and social disturbances from becoming more violent, at least three things are necessary: (1) A currency system that will prevent wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of the dollar; (2) better statistics, more research work, and public education concerning building cycles; (3) definite plans for city, state, and Federal Government to extend building activity when private building is low and curtail such construction when private building is too active."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited

PLAN OF SALE OF ASSETS AND REORGANIZATION

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS

Pursuant to an Order of The Supreme Court of Ontario, a meeting of Bondholders of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited has been called for the 15th day of October, 1937, to consider the Plan of Sale of Assets and Reorganization presented by the Bondholders' Representative Committee and the sale of the mortgaged properties of the Company to the New Company contemplated by the Plan.

A copy of the Plan, together with a Compilation of Statements and Information obtained by the Bondholders' Representative Committee, is available to all Bondholders upon request at Room 2400, Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto, Canada, or at Room 1000, 44 Wall Street, New York City.

Bondholders are urged to communicate promptly with the Committee in order that information may be sent to them.

Bondholders' Representative Committee
By JOSEPH P. RIPLEY, Chairman

Toronto, Canada

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Today's sales (est) 700,000
Previous Day 722,190
1937 vol. to date 223,540,000
1936 vol. to date 300,325,301

Steel and Copper Shares Lower In Irregular Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Backwardness of steels and coppers tended to obscure selective recovery in other parts of today's stock market.

While prices generally were off near the final hour, selling was exceptionally light. A few utilities, motors, rubbers and specialties did fairly well in comparison with the rest of the list. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Brokers said many traders were waiting for Congress to adjourn before expanding commitments.

Specialties Rise

Up fractions to a point or so at the best were shares of Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Goodyear, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Allied Chemical, Houston Oil, Texas Corp., Socony Vacuum, Wayne Pump, Spiegel, Inc., Clark Equipment, Pathe and American Radiator. Some of these eventually gave ground.

Early losses running to a point in steels were reduced later, but U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, National Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube had difficulty in holding their own.

General Motors was little better than even most of the time. Backward were Auburn, Deere, American Telephone, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, American Metal, American Can, du Pont, Barnsdall, Pure Oil, Tidewater Oil, Sante Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Radio, Paramount and Allied Stores. Virtually unchanged were Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, and Macy.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market remained embedded today in the narrow trading range in which it has held since late July.

Offerings were light in all divisions, but absence of active bidding limited gains to small fractions or left prices about even with previous finals.

Rail liens continued neglected as investment circles sought information regarding probable effect of increased operating costs on net revenues in the remaining months of the year.

Minor gains occurred in New York Central 5s and St. Paul 5s in contrast with small declines in Santa Fe 4s, Great Northern 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Richfield Oil 6s and certificates dropped several points in a thin market. Industrials generally varied but little. There were slightly higher bids for Loew's 3½s, International Telephone and American Telephone 3¼s.

United States Governments remained virtually unchanged on an unimportant turnover.

Wheat Scores 4⅞c Gain in Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—With all Winnipeg deliveries of wheat showing an excited bulge of five cents today, the Chicago wheat market scored 4⅞ cents maximum gain.

Official figures were taken as indicating Canada this season, owing to extraordinary crop failure, would have less than 100,000,000 bushels for export and home carryover. Sudden revival of European demand today for North American wheat was much emphasized as a result.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.98⅛	$4.9811	$4.8397
Cables	4.98⅛	4.98⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0376	.0378½	‡
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1684	.1895
Switz'l'd—franc	.2297	.2297	‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0536
Germany—mark	.4025	.4025	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5516	.5517	‡
Sweden—krona	.2571	.2573	.4537
Norway—krone	.2507	.2507	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2236	.2238	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0091½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887½	.1887½	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221	‡
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.0426
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.2041
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.1899
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0101
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3025	.3025	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0670	.0670	.2025
Chile—peso	.0395	.0395	.2025
Peru—peso	.2550	.2575	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800	.5800	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2995	.2998	.4640
India—rupee	.3755	.3769	.4580
Java—florin	.5838	.5838	.4026
Hong Kong—dol	.3587½	.3587½	*
Shanghai—dol	.2950	.2950	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5062½	.5058	.9612
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5013½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0031

*Currency to China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury August 7: Receipts, $28,247,026; expenditures, $18,673,468; balance, $2,827,777,238. Customs receipts for the month, $10,364,156. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $503,338,808; expenditures, $849,084,977 (including $244,439,022 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $345,746,169. Gross debt, $36,812,695,281, a decrease of $163,537 under the previous day. Gold assets, $12,475,956,778, including $1,244,526,033 of inactive gold.

Telephone's Gain Slows Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reports a net gain of 22,600 telephone stations in July compared with an increase of 27,500 stations in July, 1936.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49½	49½	49½	Aug 2
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	83¾	83¼	83¾	Aug 9
23⅝	15	Adams Exp (.20g)	8	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
4¾	3	Advance Rumely	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug 9
86¼	64½	Air Reduction (2a)	13	73	71½	73	+ ¾
5½	2½	Air-Way El Ap	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	8	13	13	13	
5¾	3⅝	Alleghany	16	3	3⅛	3	+ ⅛
58½	33	Allegh pf xw	1	33	33	33	Aug 7
50¾	34½	Allegh pf $30 ww	6	36	36	36	Aug 4
39	24	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	37	37	37	Aug 9
43¾	29	Allegh pr pf	5	37	36	37	Jul 30
48¾	30½	Allied Chl (1.20g)	2	35	34¾	35	Aug 4
27⅞	17⅝	Allen Industr (1)	6	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
256½	215	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	6	238	238½	238	+3
33½	30	Allied Mills (3g)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
21⅞	15	Allied Stores (.30a)	20	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
85	74	Allied Stores pf (6)	3	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ¾
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	6	69¼	68½	69	+ ⅝
30¾	21½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	22	22	22	
8⅞	4½	Amal Leather	2	6	6	6	
52¼	34¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	Aug 5
114⅞	80	Amerada (3)	1	95	95	95	
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	3	95	95	95	
41⅝	30½	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	6	38	37½	38	+ ⅝
80¾	67¼	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	1	110	110	110	—1
174	153½	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	+2
71	46	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	2	51½	51½	51½	
104½	77	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	80	80	80	+ ⅛
32¾	28	Am Ch & Cable (⅛g)	7	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
148	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	133	133	133	+1
108½	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	110	110	110	+2
23⅝	13¾	Am Colortype	4	18¾	16½	16½	Aug 4
36¾	20½	Am Comi Alcohol	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
33¾	25	Am Crysti Sug (2¾g)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ½
13½	8¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
17	10½	Am European	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug 9
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	9	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
58½	37	Am & For P $6 pf	1	48½	48½	48½	
88¾	45	Am & For P $7 pf	1	58⅛	58	58⅛	
38½	18½	Am & For P 2 pf	3	27⅞	27¾	27½	— ⅛
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14½	14¼	14½	Aug 9
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Leather	3	7	7	7	
58⅝	38¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	Aug 9
52⅝	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ⅜
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	30	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	10	26⅝	25½	26⅝	+1⅜
58⅞	37	Am International	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	Aug 9
128	101½	Am Locomotive	10	49	48	48½	+ ½
29⅜	17⅝	Am Locomotive pf	1	115	115	115	+ ½
13⅜	7¾	Am M & Fdy (⅝g)	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am M & Mtd (.45g)	5	9	8¾	8¾	Aug 9
139½	113	Am Metal (¼g)	15	57½	57	57⅞	— ⅜
16½	7	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	117	117	117	Jul 23
67½	49¾	Am Power & Light	34	11⅝	10¾	11¼	+ ⅝
72½	40¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	8	64¾	64½	64½	— ⅛
29½	18⅝	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	4	56	56	56	— ⅝
45¼	31⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	44	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
36	26¾	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	45	40¼	39½	39½	— ⅝
39	22¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	28⅞	28½	28½	
108¾	79¾	Am Seating (⅛g)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Aug 6
154	138½	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	21	98	97¾	97½	— ½
67½	52¼	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	Aug 6
73¼	48⅝	Am Snuff (3a)	8	56½	56½	56½	Aug 5
20½	15⅞	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	14	56½	55¾	56	— ⅜
56⅞	37	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	17	17	17	Aug 9
143¾	124½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	43	43	43	
25⅞	21½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	6	128	128	128	Aug 6
187	159¾	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
99	73¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	170⅝	170	170	— ¾
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco (6)	12	80¼	80	80¼	+ ½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	5	82½	82	82	
20½	11⅝	Am Type Founders	2	138	138	138	+1
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	31	20⅜	19⅝	19⅞	— ½
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	2	94	93	94	Aug 2
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	4	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	70	69¼	69¾	+ ¾
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	27	17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	2	70	69½	69½	—⅜
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	80	62⅝	61¾	62½	— ¾
34¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	—1¾
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	23	23	23	
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	27½	27½	27½	+ 1⅛
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	75	7⅞	7⅞	Aug 3
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	9	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Aug 6
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Aug 7
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	27	12	11⅞	11⅞	
136	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	2	90½	90½	90½	Aug 6
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	1	105	105	105	Aug 6
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	27	63	62¼	62⅝	— ¼
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	10¾	10	10	—1
101	87	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	9	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
125	112	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	85½	85½	85½	—1½
57½	49⅝	Associates Invest (3)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	1	51	51	51	Aug 9
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	11	79¼	78¾	79	— ¾
55½	44⅛	Atl Coast Line	2	99¼	99	99	
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	51	50¾	50¾	— ¼
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	16	16	16	+1½
37	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	23	23	23	
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	8	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	110	110	110	Aug 3
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
94	68½	Atlas Powdr (2½g)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Aug 7
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	1	79½	79½	79½	
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	2	13	12⅝	12⅝	Aug 5
9¼	5⅜	Austin Nichols	16	17½	16⅜	16¾	— ¾
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	1	6½	6½	6½	Aug 9
			23	6½	6¾	6⅞	

—B—

11⅛	4¾	Baldwin Loco	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	4	88½	87	87	Aug 5
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	3	90½	90	90½	Aug 9
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	16	28	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
47¾	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	33	33	33	Aug 7
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Aug 7
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (⅞g)	17	30¾	30¾	30½	— ⅜
32	22	Barker Bros	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Aug 9
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	32	25	24½	24¾	— ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk C (.50⅛g)	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	25½	25½	25½	Aug 9
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Aug 9
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	5	13¼	12⅞	13¼	Aug 9
88⅞	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 4
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (⅝g)	3	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benet InLn (1.32⅛g)	3	21½	21¾	20	— ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	58	58	58	Aug 6
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	52	101⅝	99⅝	100	—1⅜
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	120¼	120	120¼	Aug 9
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	66⅞	65⅞	67	+1
38	24	Black & Decker (¾g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Aug 6
29⅝	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	6	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	— ⅛
49¾	27½	Boeing Airplane	7	35¼	34⅝	35¼	— ⅜
48½	37	Bohn Alum (3)	2	45½	45½	45½	— ⅜
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	3	24¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
47½	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	17	47¼	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	8¼	Boston & Maine	4	9½	9½	9½	Aug 9
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	6	18¼	18	18	— ¼
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	9	46½	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	47	47	47	47	—1
47	39⅜	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	39	38½	39	—1
8	2¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	¾	¾	¾	Aug 7
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Aug 6
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	4	22½	22⅜	22¾	
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	65¾	64⅞	65¾	+ ⅞
52¾	26½	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 21
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	2	19	18½	18½	
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	7	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	12	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	6	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	
45½	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	2	36	35	35	
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	58	57¾	58	
18⅝	16¼	Burlington Mills (1)	16	17⅝	16½	16½	
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.60g)	12	29	28	28	—1
11¾	4½	Bush Terminal	2	5½	5⅜	5½	Aug 9
39	15	Bush Term 7% deb	4	18¼	17½	17½	—¼
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	5	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
36½	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	32½	32½	32½	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	17	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
33¾	17½	Byers Co	3	20¼	20	20	— ¼
34⅝	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	28⅞	28⅞	28½	— ⅝

—C—

48¾	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Aug 3
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 24
6½	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	46	4	3½	3½	— ⅛
20½	12	Calumet & Hec (⅜g)	24	16½	16½	16¼	— ⅜
37⅞	26	Campbell Wy (1)	4	32	32	32	
38¼	23½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	9	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
17½	11⅜	Canadian Pacific	41	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	2	46½	46	46½	Aug 9
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	5	15	14¾	14¾	Aug 4
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	2	31	31	31	+ ⅛
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	5	7½	7½	7½	Aug 9
191¾	138	Case (J I)	4	182⅝	182⅝	182⅝	— ⅝
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	7	100	99¼	100	+ ⅝
105	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	+1
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	16	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ¼
40¾	36⅛	Celotex (.80g)	2	100	100½	100½	—1
39¼	20	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	41	41	41	
12⅝	6½	Cent Pdy	8	31½	30½	31½	+1⅛
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	4	56	56	56	— ¾
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	5	20½	20½	20½	Aug 9
14½	8½	Century Rib M (.20g)	4	12½	12½	12½	Aug 6
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	4	10¼	10	10¼	Jul 21
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	9	75⅝	75¼	75¼	— ⅝
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & P (3)	7	13⅜	13½	13½	
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	97½	97½	97½	
68⅞	50½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	2	20½	20	20	— ½
100	91	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	17	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	1	94	94	94	Aug 9
4¾	2¼	Chi & K III	41	7½	7½	7½	—1
13½	6½	Chi & K III pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Aug 9
6⅜	3	Chi & N W	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
19½	9¾	Chi & N W pf	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4	3	Chi Gt West	27	17	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
18¼	8⅝	Chi Gt West pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	10½	10½	10½	Aug 9
3¼	1⅝	Chi M St P & P	8	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	Chi M St P & P pf	12	3	3	3	Aug 9
33	21	Chi Pneu T	1	4	4	4	
41	24	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	1	40½	40½	40½	Aug 6
8⅝	3⅛	C R I & P 5% sf	2	3¼	2¾	3¼	Aug 7
10½	4½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	8½	8⅝	8⅝	Aug 6
23½	18¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	18¾	18	18	—1⅛
15⅜	9¼	Childs Co	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Aug 9
			1	10½	10½	10½	— ½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135½	94	Chrysler (7g)	77	116½	114½	114⅝	— ⅝
21⅝	17¼	City Ice & F (2)	2	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	City Stores	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
47½	33¾	Clark Equip (1.60)	10	48	48⅝	48	+1⅝
47	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	15	47⅝	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
29⅞	23⅝	Cleeti Peabody (1)	6	27⅜	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
170⅝	123½	Coca-Cola (3)	3	156½	156	156	—1
80	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	Aug 2
104½	103	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	27	18½	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
67¾	47½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Aug 9
51⅞	31	Coll & Atk (6g)	3	63¼	63	63	—1½
32	28½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	37	36½	36⅝	Aug 9
21½	20⅜	Colum Br fly A (.60g)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
20	19	Col Br fly B (.60g)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
100	80	Colum Gas (.30g)	21	14	13¾	13¾	
39½	32¾	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	92	92¾	93	Aug 9
46⅜	38½	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	8	39½	39¼	39½	Aug 5
126⅝	111	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	—	1	42	42	Jul 26
80¼	56¾	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	123½	122½	123½	+ ½
116	100	Coml Credit (4)	17	68¾	68½	68¾	— ⅛
80¾	63¼	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅜
120	103⅞	Coml Invest Tr (4)	14	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	13	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	2	106½	106½	106½	Aug 5
4½	2	Comi Solv (.60)	16	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
75⅝	46	Comwith & Sou	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
19⅜	11½	Comwith & So pf (3)	3	56	55½	56¼	+ ⅛
48⅜	34	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	2	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	+1
19⅜	13½	Congress Cigar	6	38¼	38	38	+ ⅛
33⅜	19⅞	Consol Aircraft	2	15	15	15	Jul 30
16⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
13¼	8½	Consol Coal	1	11¾	11½	11⅝	Aug 9
49⅞	31½	Consol Edison (1¾g)	14	50¼	50⅛	50¼	+ ⅛
108	99½	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	
5⅜	2½	Consol Film	1	3	3	3	Aug 9
18⅜	10	Consol Film pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	Consol Laundries	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug 6
17⅞	14½	Consol Oil (.80a)	43	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
105⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104⅝	104	104	Aug 6
18⅜	4½	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	6⅜	6⅛	6¾	Aug 7
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37⅝	20⅝	Container Corp (1.20)	9	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅝
37¾	18⅛	Cont Baking A	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	2⅛	Cont Baking B	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
109¾	81	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	92½	92½	92½	Aug 7
60½	50	Cont Can (3)	15	58	57⅝	57¾	— ⅛
25⅝	18½	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
42¾	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
3⅛	2	Cont Motor	7	2⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m. Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 3¾s 43 40 June	108.31	108.31	108.31
10 3½s 41	108.21	108.21	108.21
2 3½s 46 43	108.30	108.30	108.30
15 3½s 46-44	108.29	108.29	108.29
2 4s 54-44	112.18	111.218	112.16
6 2¾s 47-45	103.11	103.11	103.11
b 3s 48-46	104.31	104.31	104.31
3 4¼s 52-47	117.2	117.2	117.2
50 2¾s 51-49	101.20	101.20	101.20
20 3¼s 52-49	105.21	105.21	105.21
14 2½s 53-49	99.4	99.3	99.3
75 2¾s 54-51	100.20	100.18	100.19
4 3s 55-51	103.22	103.21	103.21
15 2½s 60-55	101.16	101.13	101.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s 47 42	102.17	102.17	102.17

Home Owners' Loan

12 2½s 49 39	101.10	101.8	101.8
1 2½s 44-43	100.31	100.31	100.31
44 3s52-44	103.2	103.1	103.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Adams Exp 4½s 46st	102½	102½	102½
2 Adams Exp 4s 47	101½	101½	101½
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	108	108	108
1 Alleghany 5s 44	94	94	94
20 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62¾	61½	61½
1 Alleghany Val 4s 49	108½	108¼	108½
1 Am&For P 5s 2030	80	80	80
2 AMIGCherm 5½s49	107	107	107
1 Am Int 5½s 49	105½	105½	105½
6 Am T&T 5½s 43	113¾	113¼	113½
32 Am T&T 3½s 46	100	99⅞	99⅞
4 Am T&T cv 4½s 39	104⅛	104¼	104⅛
3 Am T&T 3½s 61	100¼	100	100
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
7 Arm Del 6s '57	98½	98¼	98½
5 Arm Del 4s '55	98⅝	98½	98¾
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109	109	109
11 AT&SF 4s '95	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 AT&SF 4s 1908-55	106¾	106¼	106¼
4 A C Line 1st 4½s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 ACL cit 4s '52	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 A C Line 4½s '64	91	91	91
3 A C Line 5s '45	104½	104½	104½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	72	72	72
3 B&O rfg 4s '95	90¾	90¾	90¾
13 B&O 1st 5s '48	109¼	109⅝	109⅝
5 B&O rfg 5s'95	77¼	77	77¼
22 B&O 5s'96 F	76½	76	76½
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	76	76	76
8 B&O cv 4½s 60	66	65¾	65¾
1 B&O 4s 48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
7 B&O 5s S W '50	100	99	99
5 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	119¼	119	119¼
3 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	127½	127½	127½
24 Beth Stl 4¼s '42	105½	105¼	105¼
26 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	97½	97¼	97½
9 Boston & Me 5s '67	77¼	77	77
7 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	72	72	72
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	78½	78½	78½
2 Bost Con Mills 6½s '34	22½	22½	22½
1 Bkly Edis 2 01	101	101	101
18 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	88½	88	88
3 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	115	114¼	115
50 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	118	117½	118
16 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	94¾	94½	94¾
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	106	106	106
2 Buf R & P 4½s '57	76½	76¾	76½
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	66	66	66
4 Cal Pack 5s '40	103½	103½	103½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114	114	114
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116½	116½	116½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	107¼	107	107
15 Can Pac 4½s '60	103	103	103
116 Can Pac 4s perp	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Can Pac 4s '49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
14 Can Pac 5s '60	95	94½	94½
3 Can Pac 1st 4s '49	109⅛	109¼	109⅛
1 Can R & N J 5s '57	50	50	50
1 Can RR NJ 5s '87 reg	45	45	45
5 Can Steel 8s '41	121½	121½	121½
1 Centain-td-5½s'48	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Champ P&P 4¾s '50	107	107	107
31 C&O rfg 3½s '96 B	98	98	98
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 ReA	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	116½	116½	116½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
25 Chic Gt West 4s '59	37	36	36
8 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	103½	103½	103½
11 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	23½	23	23½
32 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
5 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	15	14¾	14¾
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21	21	21
1 Chi & Nor W 4s '78	36⅜	36½	36½
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10½	10½	10½
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102½	102½	102½
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Childs 6s '43	86¾	86¾	86¾
10 Cinn Gas & El 2¾s'66	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	91¼	91¼	91¼
6 Cle-Cin Term 5s '73	107⅞	107	107¼
1 Cle-Un Term 4½s'77C	103¼	103¼	103¼
63 Cle Un Ter 5½s '72	107½	107	107
8 Colmbia G & E 5s 52 May	102¼	102½	102¼
3 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
22 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	105	105	105
3 Con Coal Del 5s '60	70	70	70
15 Con Edis 2¼s '46	106	105⅝	106⅛
2 Con Edis 2½s '56	105	105	105
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
1 Con Oil 2½s '51	103	103	103
16 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103	102¾	103
11 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104	104	104
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106½	106½	106½
7 Container 4s '43	101¼	101	101¼
9 Cuba R R 5s '52	53¾	53¾	53¾
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '71	85¼	85	85¼
6 D & R G West 5s '55	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞
2 D & R W W 5s '55 Asd	14½	14½	14½
20 D & R G West 5s '78	19	18½	18½
3 Det Ed 5s '52	107	107	107
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106½	106½	106½
1 E Tex V&G cn 5s '56	113	113	113
12 Erie rfg 5s '67	70½	70¼	70¼
3 Erie rfg 5s '75b	70	69¾	70
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100½
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	12¼	11¾	12¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
2 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102½	102½	102½
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	82	81¾	81¾
9 Goodrich 4¼s'56	101¼	101	101¼
1 Goodrich 6s '45	104½	104½	104½
11 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105	104½	105
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	118¾	118¾	118¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105½	105⅜	105⅝
8 Gt Nor 4½s'77E	104¾	104¾	104¾
32 Gt Nor 4s'46G	108½	108½	108½
2 Gt Nor 4s '48	108½	108½	108½
7 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	95⅜	95¼	95¼
5 Gulf St Util 4s'66	103	103	103
5 Hackens Wat 4s '52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Hocg V 4½s'99	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
6 Hoe & Co 1st mtg'44	94¾	94¾	94
10 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	44¾	44¾	44
7 Hudn Man rfg 5s'57	68⅝	68	68⅜
12 Hudn&Man inc 5s '57	30	29⅝	29⅞
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Ill Cen ext 3½s'51	105	105	105
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	77	77	77
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	72	71¾	71¾
4 Ill Cen 4s '55	77½	77½	77½
11 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	63½	63½	63½
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s'51	95	95	95
8 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	71	71	71
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	69	69	69
21 Interb RTr 6s '66	68½	67½	67½
33 Interlake Iron 4s '47	103	102¾	103
9 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	31½	31½	31½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	30½	30½	30½
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	84	83¾	84
4 Int Paper 5s '47	101¼	101	101
30 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	94¼	94	94
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	72	72	72
16 Int T&T 5s '55	77½	77½	77½
1 Jones&LghSt4½s '61	95	95	95
1 Jones&LghSt4¼s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 K C South 5s '50	82¾	82	82
4 K C Term 4s '60	109½	109¼	109¼
9 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	62	61½	62
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	95½	95½	95½
2 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	94	94	94
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	52	52	52
1 Leh Val NY4½s'40	98	98	98
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	60⅞	60½	60⅞
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	53½	53¼	53¼
8 Leh Val 4s 2003	50	50	50
10 Loews 3½s '46	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102½	102½	102½
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	120	120	120
1 Lou Jeff Bdge 4s '45	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	105	105	105
2 Louis & N un 4s '40	107½	107½	107½
1 Louis & N 1st 4½s 2003	100	100	100
2 Lou G & E 3½s '66	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	78½	78½	78½
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	108	108	108
1 Mich Cen 4s '40	104	104	104
1 Mil El Ry&L 4½ '71	103½	103½	103½
1 M & St L cn 5s '36 ct	12	12	12
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	83	83	83
3 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	20¾	20	20¾
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	20	19⅝	19⅝
4 Mo-Ill 5s '59	58	58	58
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	66	66	66
5 Mo Pac 5½s'49	11	11	11
36 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	35¼	36	36
1 Mo Pac5s '78 C	35	35	35
13 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	15⅝	15¼	15¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '80B	15¼	15¼	15¼
25 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	35⅜	35¼	35⅜
1 Mo Pac 3d ext 4s '38	92½	92½	92½
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	21½	21½	21½
2 Mon WPaPCorp4½s'60	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95½	95⅜	95⅜
14 Nassau El 4s '51	41	40¾	40¾
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104¼	104	104
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
18 Nat Enq T&T5s'52	124¼	124¼	1124¾
6 NEngT&T4½s '61	121	120⅝	121
10 N J Pow & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
7 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	98½	98½	98½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '55 B	98½	98½	98½
10 NY & Qnns C&P3½s'65	105	105	105
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	98	97⅝	97⅝
5 NYC cn 4s '98	97¼	97¼	97¼
20 NYC 3¾s '46	104	103¾	104
5 NYC 3½s '52	107½	107	107½
14 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	88⅛	88⅜	88⅜
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	89½	89½	89½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 NY Ch & St L 5½s '74A	99¼	98¾	98¾
14 NY Ch & St L 4½s '78	84¾	84½	84¾
10 NY Ch & St L 4s '37 101A	101 7-32		101A
8 NY G E H & P 4s '49	114	114	114
1 NY Lack & W 4½s '73	103½	103½	103½
2 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	37	37	37
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38	38	38
1 NYNH&H Con 4s64	32½	32½	32½
8 NY NH & H 4½s '67	38	37½	37½
1 NY NH & H 4s '58	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
3 NY NH & H cv 6c '48	37	36¾	36¾
3 NY O & W rfg 4s92	20	19¾	19¾
11 NY Steam 6s 47	106½	106½	106½
1 NY Steam 5s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NY S&W rfg 5s37	21	21	21
4 NY Tel 4½s 39	107¼	107¼	107¼
16 NY W&Bos4½s46	12¼	12	12
1 Norf & W4s96	117¼	117¼	117¾
3 Nor Am Co 5s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s63	104	104	104
7 Nor Pac 4s 2047	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	96	96	96
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	105½	105½	105½
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75⅝	75¼	75⅝
16 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105	104¾	105
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
30 Ont Pw N Falls 5s '43	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	112	112	112
15 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	100	100	100
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	104	103⅞	104
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
12 Para Pict 6s '55	100½	100½	100½
10 Para Pict 3¼s '47	92½	92½	92½
2 Penn GlSand 4½s'60	105½	105½	105½
33 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	105½	105	105
31 Pen P&L 4½s '81	102	101½	102
1 Pen Co 4s '48	102½	102½	102½
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	118¼	118¼	118¼
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	108½	107⅝	108½
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	113	113	113
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	100	99¾	100
5 Pen RR 3½s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	102½	102½	102½
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	118	118	118
3 PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	112½	111½	112½
10 Phila Co 5s '67	107	107	107
19 Phil Elec 3½s '67	104¾	104¼	103⅝
6 Phil Read C&I6s '49	10⅝	10½	10½
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37	27	26⅝	26⅝
5 PCC & SL 5s '70A	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
2 PCC & SL 5s '75B	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
8 Portl Gen El 4½s'71	63¾	63¼	63¼
46 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	21	20½	21
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
8 Readg 4½s '97A	107	106¾	106¾
3 Rem Rand 4½s'56	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Rep Steel 5½s'54	120	120	120
13 Rep Steel 4½s'61	97¼	97	97
8 Rep Steel 4½s'56	98	97⅞	97⅞
17 Rep Steel 4½s'50	176	174½	174½
5 Rev Cop & B 4½s'56	103½	103½	103½
5 Rich Oil 6s '44	42	40¾	42
3 Richfld Oil 6s '44A	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	73¼	73¼	73¼
3 Rio Gr W W 4s '49	33	32⅞	33
1 Rutland Can 4s '49	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 StLIM&S 4s R&G'33	74⅝	74½	74½
21 St LSF 5s 50B	24	23¾	24
39 St LSF 5s B '50 ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
13 StLSF 4½s 78ctf st	21	20¾	21
26 St LSF 4s '50A	23½	23¾	23¾
5 St L S W 5s '52	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 SA&A Pass 4s '43	100½	100½	100½
1 San Ant P8 6s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
12 Seab A L cn 6s '45	16	15¾	15¾
1 Sea A L 4s '45 ct	15½	15½	15½
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	15	15	15
5 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	13⅞	13¾	13¾
17 Sea All Fla 6s '35A ct	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜
1 Silesian Am 7s '41	72¼	72½	72½
2 Simmons Co 4s '52	102	101½	102
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 So Bell Tel 3½s'62	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	85½	85½	85½
2 Sou Pac 4½s'81	85	84¾	85
17 So Pac 4½s '69	85½	85	85
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 So Pac cit 4s'49	93	93	93
2 So Pac 3¾s '46	100⅝	99⅞	99⅞
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	94¼	93¾	94¼
11 South Ry 6½s '56	97⅝	97	97
15 South Ry gen 4s '56	74¼	74	74
3 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
4 S W Gas El 4s '60	103½	103½	103½
27 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	98	97⅞	98
5 Studebaker 5scv '45	109	108¾	109
3 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	94	93½	94
13 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Tex & Pac 5s 2000	121¾	121¾	121¾
8 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	104	104	104
4 Tex & Pac 5s '80D	103½	103½	103½
9 Third Ave aj 5s '60	16¾	16¼	16¾
8 TideWatAsooO 3½s'52	101	101	101
1 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	118¼	118¼	118¼
7 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113½	113½	113½
5 Un Pac 3½s '70	98½	98½	98½
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107	107½
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10 United Drug 5s'53	98	98	98
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	107½	107	107½
15 Utah P & L 5s '44	99½	99½	99½
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	48¾	48¾	48¾
7 Va Ir C & C 5s '49	23	23	23
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	53	51½	53
10 Wabash 5s '80 D	72¾	72¼	72¾
12 Walworth 4s '55	26½	26½	26½
	84½	84½	84½

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62	47½	Cushman $8 pf	10	47½	47½	47½	Aug 9
109	99¼	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	104	103¼	104	+ ½
22	9¾	Detroit & Mackinac	10	17	17	17	Jul 28
30	19	Detroit & Mac pf	10	19	19	19	Aug 5
41¼	34	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	20	37	37	37	+2
122	112	Duplan Silk pf (8)	50	115	115	115	Aug 7
115½	110	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	10	111	111	111	Aug 6
163	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	10	158	158	158	Aug 9
115½	105½	Endicott-John pf (5)	10	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	Jul 31
80	75¾	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76½	76½	76½	Jul 27
5¾	3	Fairbanks Co	150	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
28	20¾	Fairbanks pf	60	23¾	23	23¾	+ ¾
103	88½	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	93	93	93	Jul 22
39¾	39½	Filene's Sons (1.20g)	100	39½	39½	39½	Apr 19
128	108	Food Mach pf (4½)	570	115	114¼	114¾	+ ¾
135	100	Foster Wheeler pf	40	110	110	110	Aug 5
83	55	Franklin Simon pf	40	62	62	62	Aug 4
117	105½	Freeport Sul pf (6)	60	112	110½	112	+2
73	45	Fuller pr pf	40	48	47½	48	Aug 3
48½	25	Fuller 2 pf	30	30	30	30	— ¼
33	22	Gamewell	70	25	24¾	25	Aug 9
106¼	95	Gannett pf (6)	80	99½	99½	99½	— ¾
153	134	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	136	136	136	Jul 27
152	128	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	128	128	128	Jul 26
64½	48	Gen G & El cv pf	10	50	50	50	Jul 29
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	120¼	120¼	120¼	Aug 5
119	106	Gen Ptr Ink pf (6)	30	107½	107½	107½	Aug 9
117½	103	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	100	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
88	48	Gen Steel Cast pf	90	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ¼
115	105	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	20	105	105	105	Aug 6
96	81	Goth Silk H pf (7)	20	81¼	81	81	Jul 29
145½	132	Gt W Sug pf (7)	30	137½	137½	137½	Aug 9
64¼	59¾	Green B&W (2½g)	10	60	60	60	Jul 9
98	65¼	Greene Cananea (3a)	10	80	80	80	Jul 22
59	40	Guantanamo Sug pf	30	46	45	45	Aug 4
36	26½	Hack W pf A (3¼)	40	33¼	33	33	
108	103	Hamilton W pf (6)	40	105	105	105	Aug 3
10o	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	20	101	101	101	—1
140	128	Harb-Walk pf (6)	50	136½	136½	136½	Jun 29
106½	91	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	94	94	94	—1
166	140	Helme pf (7)	10	155	155	155	Jul 30
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	20	133	133	133	Aug 9
120½	101½	Holland F pf (5)	10	105	105	105	Aug 9
114¾	110	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	110	110	110	
72	58	Illinois Cent LL (4)	140	58	57	57	—2½
143	133½	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	20	143	143	143	Jul 30
111½	107¼	Intercn Corp pf (6)	80	110	110	110	Aug 5
10	5½	Int Ry Cent Amer	20	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Aug 9
8¾	6	Int Ry Cent Am ct	10	6½	6½	6½	Jul 28
57½	43⅛	Int Ry Cent Am pf	20	49½	49½	49½	—1¾
110	88	Int Silver pf (6k)	40	100¾	100	100	Aug 9
107½	100	Intrst D Strs pf (7)	10	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Aug 4
127	121	Island Crk C pf (6)	20	127	127	127	Aug 4
126	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	30	124	124	124	Jul 27
136	117¼	Jones&L Stipf(3½k)	170	130	130	130	+1
121	115½	Kan C Pow pf B 6)	10	119¼	119¼	119¼	Jul 29
110	96	Keith-A Or pf (3½k)	20	101	101	101	Aug 3
109½	101	Kendall pf (6a)	10	105	105	105	+1½
71	44	Kinney (G R) pf	20	48	48	48	Aug 6
35½	31½	Kinney (G R) pr pf	40	32¾	32½	32½	Aug 7
147	105	Kresge D St pf (20c)	10	132	132	132	Jul 29
27½	15½	Laclede Gas	10	21½	21½	21½	Aug 3
41½	23¼	Laclede Gas pf	10	32½	32½	32½	Aug 9
203	160	Lehigh P C 4½ pf (4)	10	194	194	194	Mar10
110	105	Lone-W

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping, Etching, Everyday, Humorous, Religious Boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 113, Boston, Mass.

MAKE extra money spare time showing my "Exclusive Selections." $1 Assortment, 21 Christmas Folders. You make 50c a box. Seven other Christmas Bargains. Engraved Holiday Stationery, 50c Gift Wrappings. Write Free Samples. SCHWEB, Dept. 188-B, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—take orders galore—28 and 50 folders WITH NAME $1. Exquisite 21 folder asst. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Complete line, 9 boxes, Engraved personal, business line. One of the finest in America. Good profits. Samples on approval. Sunshine Art, Dept. CM, 154 Nassau, New York.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; Big Profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 103, 18 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, September, Brooklyn, N. Y., in professional home; fond of children; good home preference high wages. MRS. VICTOR GORHAM, Wiscasset, Maine.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Children's Corner

The Tailor's Cat Goes to the Library

"Tell us," said Donald, "about the Cat that went to the Library."

"Oh, yes," said Doris, "and the Lady who liked to Pretend."

Uncle Bob leaned his head against the back of the chair and looked up at the ceiling.

"Now, let me see," he began, "the Lady who liked to Pretend was the little librarian, wasn't she? And the Cat that went to the Library was the tailor's cat next door."

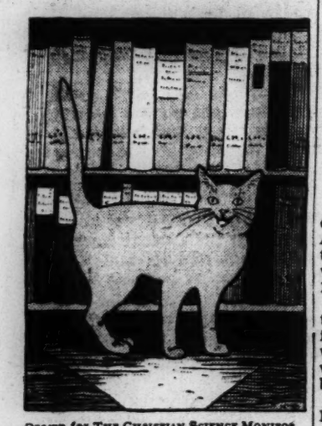
"Yes, yes," said the children, nodding their heads and watching Uncle Bob closely to see what was coming next.

"But why did he go to the library, Uncle Bob?" they asked.

"Why?" said Uncle Bob, winking one eye at Doris and the other at Donald. "I'm sure I don't know, unless he went to get himself a book."

"Oh, no," said Doris, shaking her head so hard that her curls danced back and forth on her shoulders. "You'd better begin with once upon a time."

"Very well," said Uncle Bob obligingly, "I shall. Once upon a time there was a little librarian—so little she had to stand on a chair to reach



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Meow," He Said, Meaning "Good Evening"

the topmost shelf of the library."

"And she was very fond of cats," put in Donald, just to help Uncle Bob remember.

"Oh, very fond of cats," said Uncle Bob, nodding his head up and down. "Especially the tailor's cat next door. And every night, along about dinner time, when everyone else had gone home, the little librarian would always find the tailor's cat standing in front of the book shelves."

"And now comes the place where the Lady liked to pretend," put in Doris, interrupting.

"Yes," said Uncle Bob. "She liked to pretend that the tailor's cat had come to the library to get a book. And she would say, in a friendly voice, 'Good evening, cat, what can I do for you tonight?'

"And the tailor's cat would turn his head and blink both eyes at the little librarian. 'Meow,' he would answer softly, meaning 'good evening,' of course."

"That was the first meow," said Donald, folding his arms and looking wisely at his sister. "The second meow was louder."

"And hungrier," said Doris.

"Oh, much, much hungrier," agreed Uncle Bob. "So hungry, in fact, that the little librarian forgot to pretend any longer and reached down under the desk for her bag. And out of the bag she brought a morsel of meat for the tailor's cat.

"Of course the tailor's cat was very much pleased, and he picked up the morsel of meat and off he went—with a very pleasant meow, which meant—now what do you suppose it meant?"

But nobody answered Uncle Bob, because both Doris and Donald were fast asleep. So he answered the question himself.

"Meaning thank you," he said, as he carried the children off to bed, "and good night."

What They Say

One for Two

"After all, in what previous age did any statesman have the boldness to conceive a policy of making one blade of corn grow where two grew before?"—Robert Lynd.

True Greatness

"Greatness is the constant seed of doing good, sprung to full bloom."—Harry Gilberg.

The British Constitution

"The inimitable virtue of the British Constitution is that it does not exist."—Andre Maurois.

Propaganda

"'Propaganda' is an unpleasant cold-blooded word: it has a cynical bought-and-paid-for sound."—J. B. Priestley.

Tall Corn, Arkansas

Monitor Camera Club from Howard Fowler, Rogers, Ark.

Part of America's Record Crop Since 1929

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

It is always pleasant to think upon the pleasant things of life, and today's cryptogram consists of a quotation by Montaigne on this subject:

"NOS QRSPTPUNSTN NOVUXT VU NOS YZARB PAS QRSPTPUN NOZCXONT: PUB NOS XASPN PAN ZD RVDS VT NZ OPES PT FPUG ZD NOSF PT QZTTVHRS."

"CAN" You Solve It?

Try filling in the blanks in accordance with the definitions given below:

C A N — — — — — — —
— C A N — — — — — —
— — C A N — — — — —
— — — C A N — — — —
— — — — C A N — — —
— — — — — C A N — —
— — — — — — C A N —
— — — — — — — C A N

1. A type of bridge construction. 2. Defamatory. 3. To become white with intense heat. 4. Pirates. 5. A white native of Africa. Dutch descent. 6. Petitioners. 7. One who entreats. 8. Not a Democrat.

Letter Changing

The recent change from SING to TUNE suggested to a Quincy, Mass., reader the chance to change HUM to AIR in 3 moves.

Multiplication Fun

How can the figures 1, 2, and 5, be multiplied by 8 to produce 10 as a result?

Fun With Antonyms

Ten words and their antonyms to be matched. The first has been checked as usual:

1	exhibit	forfeit	
2	build	amplify	
3	acclaim	conceal	✓
4	suppress	convict	
5	doubt	depress	
6	acquire	declare	
7	abandon	decry	
8	curtail	raze	
9	exalt	trust	
10	acquit	attempt	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Resourceful

Early in life Ulysses S. Grant became noted for his resourcefulness. At the age of twelve, with the aid of two horses, he hauled logs from the woods for his father. Each log was 1 foot in diameter and 14 feet long.

One dark, rainy day Grant went to the woods to begin his day's hauling, only to find that the hewers were not there to help him load his wagon. They had remained at home because of the inclement weather.

Resolved not to return without a load, the boy set about to discover some means of loading his wagon unaided. Presently he found a half-fallen sugar maple, slanted just right to form an inclined plane on which he could haul the logs up to the necessary height. This he did with the aid of one of the horses, and then by careful maneuvering drew them into the wagon.

Surprised and delighted with the boy's method of loading, his father instructed his men to employ it thereafter.

Self-Government

Dictatorship can only be tolerated as a temporary expedient, and can never be a permanent substitute for free self-government. Without it, peace, contentment, and happiness, even manhood itself, are not possible. —J. C. Smuts.

Quotation for Today

IF you've lost a victory, you've time to win another.—ANON.

Lines About Leaders—85

By a Staff Artist

Sarah Bernhardt

(1844-1923)

SARAH BERNHARDT'S career was a marvel of her times.
She served her country as a herald of its beautiful language.
She served the world as an interpreter of great characters.
Sarah was born in Paris, the eleventh child of a large family.
The girl began her studies in an inexpensive boarding school.
Then one morning she found herself carried away to a convent.
She became extremely pious; she decided to be a nun.
But again she had to depart, to go to the "Conservatoire."
On entering it, she heard that her place was on the stage.
And that evening she was taken to a play for the first time.

* * *

SARAH was no beauty; she had a thin body and a pale face.
But being very intelligent, the girl started reading books.
Since she must be an actress, she would be the best one.
Her training over, she was engaged by the "Theatre Française."
The debuts were not promising; critics saw little in her.
But there was something the manager enjoyed about Sarah:
She could always take anyone's place at a moment's notice.
She knew every role—he had never seen anyone else like her.

* * *

ONE DAY a new play by a new author was advertised in Paris.
"'Le Passant,' Short Piece in Verse," announced the boards.
Nobody expected much of young Sarah, its chief interpreter.
However, the little play met with stirring applause.
Napoleon III had it performed at the Tuileries for the Court.
Sarah's position as a great actress was definitely secured.
From now on she would always act the parts of the Queens.
At 35, she had played all over Europe and in both Americas.
At 40, she had made herself famous in Russia and in Australia
At 45, she had been able to acquire a large theater of her own.
Meanwhile, she had sent interesting paintings to the Salon.
She had modeled busts, published her Memoirs, written plays.
And the more she expressed, the more her energy increased.

* * *

EACH period of history has had its own school of elocution.
In the nineteenth century, art taught accentuation of nature.
It pursued color, light, movement, intensity and vigor.
Sarah belonged to that school, the school of "impressionism."
So pure was her technique that spectators lost not a word.
So true was her interpretation that they took her for the hero.
She sobbed as a wretched little child who was being whipped.
She pleaded as one condemned in the presence of a sword.
She exalted joy as before the open gates of Paradise.
She had 10 voices, 20 voices, all the voices of mankind.

* * *

ONE evening it was announced Madame Sarah could not play.
At that time she had been 55 consecutive years on the stage.
"She had passed on," they repeated to one another in dismay.
But the artist reappeared; she had triumphed over the problem.
She signed a contract with America for a motion picture.
"I am so happy to be still working!" she exclaimed at 72.
Sarah Bernhardt was unique for her intensity of expression.
She will always be known for the universality of her fame.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra

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Organ Cactus, Mexico

Monitor Camera Club from W. E. Gerke, San Antonio

The Mexicans Frequently Use This for Living Fences

In Lighter Vein

In Aberdeen

"How nice and clean the street in front of your house is!" remarked a caller.

"Yes," said Mr. MacTavish, "we couldn't afford to neglect it. We had a load of coal dumped there yesterday!"

—Colliers

"All on one check, sir?"

P. S.—The Plate Was Full

Once when Rowland Hill was making an appeal for charity, a note was handed to him asking if it would be right for a bankrupt to subscribe.

During his sermon Rowland Hill mentioned the fact and said that no person could in Christian honesty subscribe if he were a bankrupt; "but," he added, "I should advise you who are not insolvent not to pass the plate without giving, lest your neighbor should say, 'There goes the bankrupt!'"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Summer—and Somewhere Else

The thermometer's ninety, my collar's a mess,
My visage is truly a sight;
But still I know this, and now it seems bliss—
That somewhere it's freezing tonight.

Fair Warning

A mother, on the quiet, made use of her daughter's cosmetic box. Afterwards she felt the skin behind the lobes of her ears stiffen up.

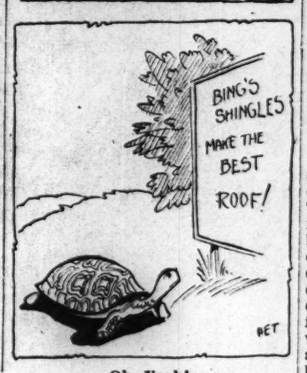
It then dawned on her that she had used nail varnish instead of perfume!—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Blasts to Come

The trombone player in a Scottish orchestra was away, and the conductor accepted the services of a man who played in an amateur brass band. He was naturally a little doubtful, however, of the ability of the substitute. After the first performance, the conductor said that the new player had done fairly well, but that perhaps he would do better the next night.

The newcomer looked at him gratefully and answered: "Man, ye see, the music is a' strange tae me the nicht, and I'm no' jist sairtin' o' it yet; but you wait tae the morn's nicht and ye'll no' hear ane of thae fiddles at a'!"—Montreal Star.

Jest a Minute



Oh, Yeah!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Retrograde Step

(New York Post)

New York

Samuel Derfner and his son, Harold, are going to build a nine-story apartment house in The Bronx; a block square, two and a half acres of ground, 400 apartments, two to six rooms.

The site is the old Diller homestead, Grand Concourse, East 162d to 163d Street and Sheridan Avenue.

How much Samuel Derfner paid was not revealed by the brokers; but the transaction climaxing Derfner's construction career, probably convinces him that the late Theodore Roosevelt was right in saying "land is the basis of all wealth."

Thirty years ago Samuel Derfner, a Russian immigrant, landed his first job in New York, house-painting, 9 cents an hour, $6.60 a week.

Three years later he erected his first apartment house.

Since then his record has been at least one new building a year. In 1933 he is said to have been the only builder engaged in apartment house construction in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens.

The day Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated in 1933, when the banks shut down, Derfner planned the erection of a 45-family Bronx apartment house at 55 Mosholu Parkway.

Samuel Derfner, blotting his signature on the contract for his newest venture, laughed as he told Winfred Watson, William A. White executive, he will have to pay the men who put up this building as much as $2 an hour for a 35-hour week.

"Why not?" he queried, and replied in one breath, "It's good business!" Ex - Nine - Cents - an - Hour Worker Samuel Derfner is convinced that price tilting points to progress and eventual elevation of workers' standards.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Clerk's Duties

Question: Our bylaws state that "the clerk shall (1) be the custodian of official records; (2) receive, enter, and pay Treasurer, all collections and contributions; and (3) call meetings and perform all other duties as herein provided, or as are usual to such office."

I should like to know just what duties are "usual" to that office outside of the ones mentioned.

Answer: It is usual for the Clerk, as provided above, to be custodian of official records, and call meetings. The official records would of course include the membership roll, the book of minutes, the bylaws, copies of all reports, etc. The secretary or clerk should also notify officers and committees of their appointment, conduct the correspondence if there is no corresponding secretary (this would include the receipt and acknowledgment of contributions by mail), make out an order of business for each meeting, call the meeting to order in the absence of a chairman, and preside until the election of a chairman pro tem, and keep a record of proceedings (the minutes).

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEESMAN, M. A.

Leah

Leah was the elder daughter of Laban, who seems to have lived at Haran in Mesopotamia. We learn from Gen. 29:18-25 that though Jacob served Laban faithfully for seven years for the privilege of marrying Laban's younger daughter Rachel, when the time set for the wedding arrived, the father brought forth Leah, no doubt heavily veiled after the custom of the East. And so Jacob was married to her, under the false impression that he was making Rachel his bride.

Though Jacob eventually married Rachel also, the Biblical account suggests that he did not readily forget the deception practiced by Laban and acquiesced in by Lean on this occasion; then, too, Leah was less beautiful than her sister (Gen. 29:17). So we find that Jacob "loved . . . Rachel more than Leah" (verse 30); however, as the years went by, Leah bore him seven children—six sons (Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar and Zebulon) and a daughter named Dinah (cf. Gen. 30:20f.).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts; And the great art of life is to have as many of these as possible."

"CAN You Solve It?: Cantilever, Scandalous, Incandescent, Buccaneers, Candor, Applicant, Supplicant, Republican.

Letter Changing: Hum, him, aim, air.

Multiplication Fun: 1.25 times 8 equals 10.

Fun With Antonyms: Exhibit—conceal; build—raze; acclaim—decry; suppress—declare; doubt—trust; acquire—forfeit; abandon—attempt; curtail—amplify; exalt—depress; acquit—convict.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke*

By LE PELLEY

AH— MORNING— DID ANYONE SEE ANY SIGNS OF THAT GIGANTIC DOG ??
NO — THE SUN IS UP AND EVERYTHING IS SHIPSHAPE
I SUPPOSE WE HAVEN'T TIME TO GO BACK AFTER OUR KNAPSACKS....
THE TRAIL IS SO HOT WE OUGHT TO KEEP ON !!
LOOK — QUICK — IT'S MARMADUKE !!!
HE'S TOO FAR AWAY TO CALL
AND SURE ENOUGH — IT'S MARMADUKE !!!!

The Adventures of Waddles —*Baldpate Is Discovered*

By THE HAGERS

THE SOUND OF THROBBING DRUMS WE HEARD, AS WE PURSUED THIS FUNNY BIRD.
HE STOPPED. AND THERE BESIDE GRASS HUTS SAT MORE BIRDS EATING COCOANUTS.
AMONG THEM WE COULD PLAINLY SEE BALDPATE, THE MATE, TIED TO A TREE.
I WHISPERED, "DO NOT SHOW CONCERN; FOR AFTER NIGHTFALL WE'LL RETURN!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Reserve to Provide Work

REPORTS have it that the business advisory council of the United States Department of Commerce is drafting proposals for accumulation of a special fund to provide employment through public works in event of a depression. An "ever-normal cash box," the Associated Press writer calls it, drawing a phrase from Secretary Henry A. Wallace's "ever-normal granary" plan for agriculture, which implies the storage of surpluses in lush years for use in lean ones.

Usually, as applied to employment, public efforts to counteract the effects of the business cycle have been taken after a nation already was on the downswing of a depression. Such efforts consequently have started under a handicap. The business advisory council proposes to be forehanded. Even in this respect, however, it is not breaking entirely new ground. Recommendations for the advance planning of public works were made by President Hoover's Federal Employment Stabilization Board and were renewed by President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security. The general policy of advance planning of a public works reserve has unmistakable merit in it.

To assure an effective application of the policy, however, it is important to analyze the requirements it involves. First, there must be a genuine accumulation of resources beforehand to provide for the work. The business advisory council contemplates, according to accounts, that Congress would appropriate $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 a year into a special account for this purpose.

But from what would this be appropriated? If the present situation continues in which the Government is expending more than it is taking in, the appropriation would merely be adding to the already topheavy and still growing public debt. Expenditures in a little more than the first month of the current fiscal year have outrun receipts by $263,000,000, or nearly twice as much as the deficit for the same period last year.

Now if that situation were reversed and the Government were collecting a surplus over its operating costs, as it normally should in good times, that surplus would be available for appropriation into such a fund as is recommended for a public works reserve. This would be genuine provision for the future.

Even without any special fund, financial experts point out that budgetary surpluses generally are used to reduce the outstanding public debt—in other words, pay off Government bonds—and every such reduction improves the Government's credit to that extent and places it in that much better position to borrow again if need be. In other words, so long as the Government owes money it is merely "saving" borrowed money if it does not use any available accumulations to reduce its existing debt.

From a political point of view there might nevertheless be an advantage in making the transfer into a special account. That is, psychologically it might be a little easier for the public to visualize a depression reserve if that reserve had been built up in a separate bookkeeping account than if the reserve consisted merely of improved borrowing power which the public must yet be induced to use when things look black.

Regardless of these distinctions the important point to be recognized at the present juncture is that there can be no genuine preparation of an anti-depression reserve either in the form of reduced debt or of an earmarked fund, until the national budget is brought not only into balance but is made to show a surplus. The Government must hold down its outgo to less than its income before it can make sound provision for the future. A normalized budget is an indispensable prerequisite to an "ever-normal cash box" for stabilizing employment.

Popular Front, Second Edition

THE revised version of France's Popular Front Government is now at grips with the country's extremely serious but not necessarily desperate financial and economic problems. It has the advantage of a "breathing spell" from Parliament's criticism until fall.

The Blum reforms were launched under the "compromise" formula of French Socialism, namely, to socialize the State by degrees, and with the least possible disturbance of the nation's economy.

Ultra-conservative French capitalists and industrialists had viewed the Blum experiments with alarm from the start and openly said the Socialist Premier was embarked on the first stages of a general program of gradual confiscation of capital and property. The change in government has not lessened the skepticism with which they view the Blum reform legislation.

From this it is fairly patent that if M. Blum, when Premier, had got the full powers he asked, French private business would have intensified its opposition to his course because of its fear of extinction through nationalization, and France's internal struggle might have then become strained enough to have had disastrous effects on French credit, both at home and abroad.

The second edition of the Popular Front Government, under its more moderate Radical-Socialist sponsorship, has brought momentary surcease. The conservative Temps, which reflects the views of influential French industrialists, hopes that a truce may now last long enough for the present Chautemps cabinet to succeed. Le Temps believes that such success hinges on the manner in which the Government uses its exceptional powers.

While the emphasis in Edition No. 1 of the Popular Front Government was on M. Blum, this is not so true of the second edition, the glare of public scrutiny being more fixed on Finance Minister Georges Bonnet, who wields a fairly free hand by decree to apply drastic remedies. M. Bonnet has the conditional support of French capital, which M. Blum did not have.

M. Bonnet's efforts are being keenly watched not only in France but in all interested international circles. No lesser authority than Sir Josiah Stamp stated recently that "in France lies the crux of the international situation." The two key conditions to betterment in France are a restoration of confidence and a revival of production, with accent on the former.

By not resorting to borrowing, but putting into effect a program of stringent taxation, M. Bonnet has made a good start toward disciplined economy, however much the French taxpayers may grumble over it. The soundest elements producing confidence and prosperity are those which are born of self-discipline and an honest resolute facing of disagreeable conditions to be overcome. The French people have always been famed for their thrift and good sense. If M. Bonnet can win the confidence of his fellow-countrymen by his procedure, and thus allow these qualities to assert themselves, France's needed recovery ought soon to be well under way.

Music in the Air

AS AMERICA experiences, these days, its seasonal sample of tropical temperatures, interest turns once more to a new-old form of "air conditioning," not the recently developed devices which make for coolness indoors, but one which extends outdoors as well.

The season of open-air concerts is well under way and, in town and city, so many "symphonies under the stars" are in progress that they may be said to rival the "Milky Way" itself, particularly if those who attend and enjoy them are taken into account. Radio with its wide variety of musical entertainment has not dimmed the popularity of the old-fashioned "band concert," with the result that the costly set in many a comfortable home is silent while outdoor programs are in progress.

The audiences comprise a cross-section of the community together with a sprinkling of farm folk, for the motorcar has bridged distance to make the weekly programs available to all. And selections are chosen with the varied tastes of the audiences in mind.

As many a listener at these concerts learns to his benefit, there is something good in going out for his music that he may have been missing in always having it brought in to him.

Trailers to Let

IT IS with a feeling of consternation that we note the resolution of the newly crowned King of the Gypsies to apply to Premier Mussolini for territory in Ethiopia, ask for membership in the League of Nations, and send gypsy children to school. The gypsies, it was intimated, have tired of their nomadic life and wish to settle down and become a nation.

Is the romance of the gypsy trail to die with King James? What is to become of the gay caravans and the campfires and the wild dances to the carefree music of violin, guitar, and tambourine? Must these become legend, mere memories of the past, along with daily joys of field and forest, moor and fen, moonlight, starlight, and the open road?

Uttered from beneath his crown and ermine-trimmed mantle (borrowed from a Warsaw theater), the sentiments of King James Kwiek may have sounded noble, indeed, but surely His Majesty realizes the responsibilities his resolve entails. All he need do is to look about him at the established nations of the earth, taxing themselves to create engines of destruction and training their youth to slay each other. And what will a seat in the League bring King James's Government? He might inquire of Haile Selassie.

Still, King James cannot hope to accomplish his reforms among the millions of his people scattered over the face of the globe in the twinkling of an eye, and so, no doubt, he has begun early. By the time the Romany are ready to quit the road, perhaps the people of the United States will be ready to swap their homes for the gypsies' trailers—and throw in their taxpaying privileges to boot.

"Reader's Choice"

Book News of the Day

BISMARCK, it seems, had his own way of deceiving the press. He told the truth. And the reporters, suspecting an ulterior motive, didn't believe him.

The uses of propaganda today are no less subtle. The problems of censorship, if anything, are more acute than a half-century ago. Both contribute to the conditions under which the foreign correspondent works at his task of mirroring current history—conditions every newspaper reader should understand.

It is to serve this understanding that Robert W. Desmond has written THE PRESS AND WORLD AFFAIRS (D. Appleton-Century. New York: $4). He answers questions too often left untouched—how does the correspondent go about gathering his news? . . . how does he write it? . . . how does he transmit it? . . . how is it edited?

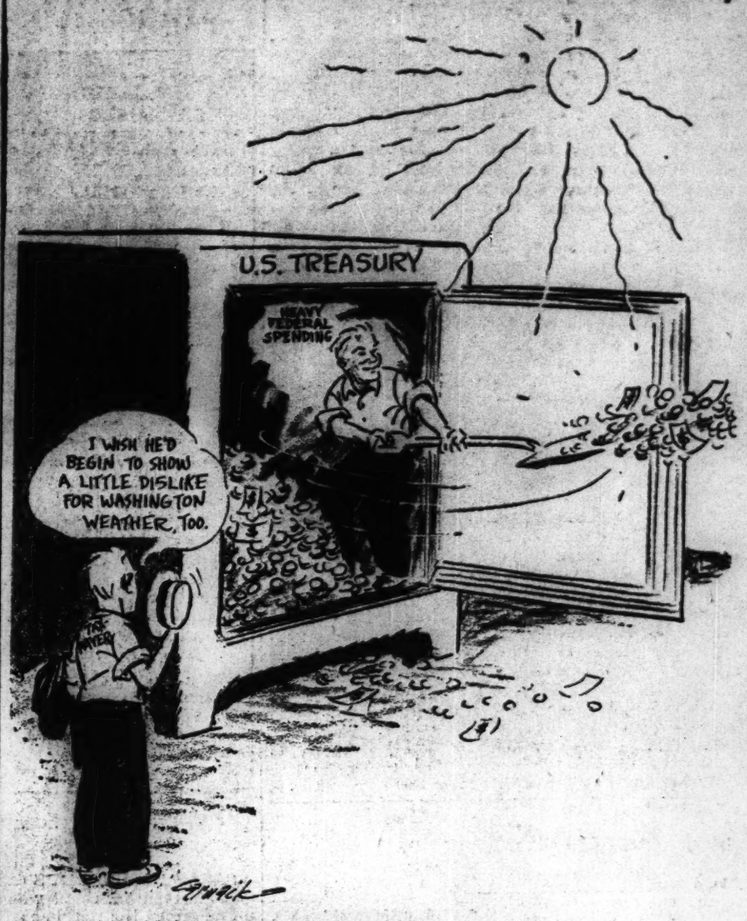
Elementary as they may seem, the answers break new ground, for there is no previous volume which has sought to compile so complete a picture of the machinery by which the news of one country is transmitted to another. This alone represents no mean achievement, to which Dr. Desmond has added valuable reference chapters on the newspapers and news services of the world.

A member of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Desmond draws his data from personal contacts in newspaper work on both sides of the Atlantic. The adaptability of his book for classroom work is assured by his experience on the journalism faculties of the University of Minnesota and the University of Michigan. Yet perhaps his major contribution transcends the technical field. It lies in those chapters which reveal the numerous forces at work to distort the news to the temper of a nation or an editor. It is, as Dr. Desmond discloses, not always a falsification of basic facts. Nor is it always conscious. It is, rather, a matter of nuance, of emphasis and of judgment.

As Prof. Harold Laski, of the University of London, declares in his succinct but powerful introduction, "We shall have truthful news when untruthful news does not pay." How, then, to bring this about? Dr. Desmond's task is not that of the prophet. But after nearly 400 pages devoted to surveying and analyzing the problem, he concludes that it is neither the correspondent nor the editor, the censor nor the dictator, who holds the fate of the press in his hand. It is a matter of what he calls "reader's choice." For until the reader "rises in his majesty and demands an unobstructed news channel and a press made to fit higher ethical as well as technical standards," the shackles that hold much of the press will not fall.

The method by which the reader can do this, Dr. Desmond concludes, is by "accepting the better journalism where he finds it, and so encouraging its growth and extension." Gx.

Doesn't Seem to Mind Either the Heat or the Humidity



Bella Redds Up

On a Scottish Island

"DO YOU mind, Henry—?" Chrissie got no further, for as usual when she pronounced his name in the Scottish manner, Henri Villaneuve, who was French and an artist, chuckled delightedly.

"You hear?" he said to the others. "You hear this so agreeable sound? Is it not adorable—like all of my Chrissie?"

They were to be married as soon as their banns had been three times cried, yet "Kree-say" to his huge satisfaction, still blushed when he praised her in public. She went on, hurriedly, "Do you mind waiting here while we call on Mrs. Ramsay? I have to thank her for that beautiful wedding gift. The house is just there," nodding toward the provost's gate with its handsome twin lamps, "so we won't be long."

Across the bay was the little town. The hills behind it were purple with heather. There was an ancient ruined castle in the picture, there were floating sea gulls, and there were mountain peaks. Then, unexpectedly, there was music in the air. It came from a passing steamer—people on board were singing the Skye Boat Song. Enthusiastic Henri Villaneuve whisked a pencil from his pocket, exclaiming, "The moment must be captured, but," looking around for a flat surface, "where is my canvas?"

Ian, the oldest boy, offered to fetch a cardboard, but that was waved aside, as with an exultant, "Here—here it is," the eccentric artist began putting deft strokes on the back of his (Ian's) broad collar. As we smiled indulgently to one another it occurred to me that this "canvas" might some day be famous, for Henri Villaneuve (I had read about him in America) had had many honors bestowed on his work.

When the sketch was finished, and the music had faded into the distance, we went to make our call. We were there longer than we had expected to be and when we returned the others had gone. A note left between two stones told us that they had walked into the village for chocolates, so we went back to the house. They reappeared some time later with various packages, but Ian was without his collar.

"Mr. Villaneuve thought it would look queer to go into shops with it on," he explained, "so I just turned in the neck of my shirt."

"But where is your collar?" queried Annie. Whereupon he started looking about in the hall. "It must be here somewhere."

"Ian," protestingly, "on the floor?"

"Well, they were waiting for me, so I just opened the front door and threw it in. I thought it wouldn't matter when no one was home."

"Bella was here, and," significantly, "tomorrow is wash day."

"Oh," suddenly remembering, "was she redding up?" He dashed down the lobby calling, "Bella, Bella." The maid came from the kitchen demanding to know what all the "roaring" was about and Ian burst out with, "My collar. It was on the floor."

"Fine I ken it was," she scolded, "and mony's the time I've telled ye—" But Ian broke in, impatiently, "Where is it?"

"Whaur it should be—in the wash hoose."

"But that collar isn't to be washed."

"Are ye daft? It needs it if ever one did."

"It does not. I'm keeping it just as it is."

"Well, if ye're set on keeping sic a scrawled owre thing I'll get it for ye. But," stubbornly, "it needs to be washed."

Ian followed her through the rear door and returned with the collar in his hand, but it was damp and crumpled.

"Look at it," he cried, indignantly. "The picture's spoiled! She rubbed soap on it! She had it in the bine already!"

"That's what comes frae aye dropping stuff on the floor," Bella advised him, sternly. "Hoo was I to ken yorr was a picture? I thocht some laddie had played a prank on ye."

Upon hearing this remark, so characteristic of Bella, Annie glanced uneasily toward the artist, but he was promising the boy another decorated collar and seemed not to have heard. All at once, however, he straightened himself, and stared after the stolidly retreating Bella as if he had just grasped the import of what had been said. For a moment—until the humor of the thing struck him—he seemed somewhat affronted. Then with a good natured shrug and a laugh he said:

"That is one good tale to tell of Henri."

We laughed with him, glad that no offense had been taken, the boys laughed because the grown-ups did and harmony was again in our midst. M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

New England "At Home"

By Frank L. Ferrin

AN INVITATION so sincerely extended could not but be accepted. This season's "open house" in the New England states was, and is, typical of scores of similar events enjoyed through the years. But there are appreciable differences due, I am convinced, to a better understanding that has been gained by familiarity. The guests from far and near have come to know New Englanders somewhat better than heretofore, and New Englanders have learned much from their contacts with visitors from the West and South. There has been disproved, quite convincingly, the too familiar adage which has it that familiarity breeds contempt. Surely it should not; actually it does not.

This visiting back and forth indulged in by neighbors who have found the borders of their once familiar domains extended and expanded by modern means of transport has leveled sectional prejudices and destroyed regional traditions. There is no longer a distinct dividing line between customs and manners. That "culture" which it was once supposed was the hall-mark of some chosen or favored locality has been found to be common property which cannot be monopolized or isolated.

* * *

It would be vain to attempt to convince the confirmed New Englander that he has altered or amended his familiar and habitual ways in recent years. Perhaps he has not changed them as greatly as those who, by association and friendly contact, imagine that a change has taken place. The typical New Englander as tradition portrays him, is both ingenious and adaptable. He still has more Yankee notions than are displayed in curio shops and at roadside stands.

I claim, quite justly, the privilege and the unquestioned ability to appraise and estimate the strength and the weaknesses of a once widely separated people, geographically speaking. Being of them both, I need not apologize for speaking plainly so long as I speak truthfully. Into the Middle West, in the early years of the development and subjugation of that section, came scores and hundreds of New England families, to mingle with those from New York State, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Each brought to the new home some of the peculiarities and customs which were theirs. Later there came to the same sections of the country hundreds of thousands of European immigrants, especially Germans and Scandinavians. Happily there were, in these times of striving, of trial and adventure, and often of hardship and privation, no racial or sectional schisms, no animosities or serious political cleavages.

* * *

But in the history of those sections, now written, the cultural and religious influences exerted by the pioneers from New England and the other eastern states have left a permanent and indelible mark. The pioneers took with them the courage of deep conviction. There must be schools and churches. Then there must be colleges and universities, and still more churches. It is these, one is convinced, that have combined to produce, in what was once a rugged and uncultured western country, a sturdiness of moral character, a love of the beautiful, and a tardy home-coming in which the new and the old mingle sympathetically and congenially.

The reputed acquisitiveness of the New England Yankee is now discovered to be a figment of the imagination of the Yankee humorists who, like our Scottish friends, are said to manufacture and sell funny stories about themselves. Human nature, after all is said that can be said about it, is the same the world over. There is no more difference in folks, someone has said, than there is in people. But it may be that this annual home-coming legion of cousins, second-cousins, grand children and great-grand children has brought to their hosts in Maine and Massachusetts and the neighboring states a somewhat broader interpretation, interchange and friendship than once was manifested. The western Yankee has taken nothing from the older code of his eastern forbears and cousins. He has, however, encouraged the realization that there can be bargains and interchanges in which both host and guest, and buyer and seller may benefit. This, it may be, is the chief lesson learned by continued friendly contacts. The "welcome sign" which New England hangs out the year 'round is now accepted as meaning just what it says. This is that all who come are welcome to share and enjoy all good.

The Wide Horizon

Just M. P.'s, Not Women M. P.'s

FROM THE DIARY OF A FEMININE OBSERVER

By Adelaide Stedman

IN THE United States, women in politics are no longer a novelty, but women in politics who no longer think of themselves as women in politics are still rather more than a novelty; they are the unusual.

Being a Congresswoman, for instance, is still a somewhat self-conscious business to feminine representatives in America. With the possible exception of Mrs. Florence Kahn, they have all seemed to be women in Congress rather than Congresswomen.

In running for office, American women very generally meet with a semi-facetious, semi-chivalrous attitude which the majority of their male colleagues still deem suitable. And they themselves, in one way or another, seldom fail to underscore their womanliness. The fact of being feminine is treated as campaign material.

In England, however, where the first struggles for political recognition were far more bitter, now that women are accepted as part of the political picture, the curious fact emerges that, having been accepted, the circumstance of their being women is just erased.

* * *

In the little village of Hemel-Hempstead there recently was a by-election which was most enlightening from this point of view.

Of the three candidates standing for Parliament two were women, Lady Davidson, Conservative, and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Liberal. As the Labor candidate, the man, was negligible in the race, the contest was really between the two women.

While once or twice before two women had contested a seat, to an American there still seemed enough possibilities of humor and drama in the situation to make a visit to the constituency worth while. The night before election half a dozen big meetings were slated.

The first shock was to see handbills bearing the legend, "Vote for Davidson," or "Vote for Ashby."

Quite obviously no disrespect was meant. The photographs on the leaflets showed two charming and extremely feminine ladies beaming at the public above the blunt legend.

* * *

In the town hall of Hemel-Hempstead, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the Liberal, had as co-speakers Viscount Samuel and Miss Megan Lloyd George, as well as some local celebrities.

Though Hemel-Hempstead is only a busride from London, the audience was frankly country, with a dog or two wandering down the aisles. It consisted of just the type of people who, a few years back, would have jeered at the idea of women in office. But all that was now as if it had never been.

Not once during that entire meeting was there a single reference made to the fact that the candidates were women.

Naturally, both Lady Davidson, the Conservative candidate, and Mrs. Corbett Ashby *had* to be mentioned by name, but if it had not been for the prefixes "Lady" and "Mrs." no one could possibly have known that women were standing for election.

When Mrs. Corbett Ashby herself spoke, she, in her turn, neither made any reference to herself as a woman nor any promises of what she would do for other women. Though she has been associated with many women's organizations, she evidently did not feel that this was a powerful election argument.

A little investigation proved that this is not a solitary incident. Conservatives, Liberals, Laborites, all told the same story. They admitted that, though it was still hard for a woman to gain political footing, once she was in, she was simply a member of her party, and the question of sex no longer mattered. A woman was actually given the chairmanship of a Conservative conference. During the great struggle over the India Bill, Dame Regina Evans ordered her Conservative colleagues hither and yon. Even the great Stanley Baldwin spoke where she told him to speak.

* * *

Lady Davidson won the struggle at Hemel-Hempstead. She is the wife of the previous Conservative M. P. who was obliged to relinquish his office on being raised to the Peerage.

A few days after the by-election, on the terrace of the House of Commons at tea time there was a little flutter of applause as a woman passed smilingly by a dozen or more tables. It was Lady Davidson. As she bowed and smiled in response, at last here seemed to be some special recognition of the fact that another woman was entering the House. But not at all. She was acknowledging the plaudits of friends who had just witnessed the ceremonies which accompanied the seating of her husband in the House of Lords.

The English are proverbial in their genius for compromise. By completely accepting the successful feminine politician as one of themselves, her male colleagues are blandly checkmating the feminist.

It will be interesting to observe where women most quickly gain the complete equality of opportunity, political and economic, which is their goal.

Will it be in England where they are sinking political sex-consciousness, or in the United States where the distinction remains decidedly in evidence?